

*Publication March 15*  
*Official from September 1*

# ADDENDUM

## 1966 to the

## British

## Pharmacopœia

## 1963

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This, the Second Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia 1963, includes 72 new monographs on drugs and preparations not hitherto described in the Pharmacopœia, including:—

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# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,  
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland  
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

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March 12, 1966

No. 4491

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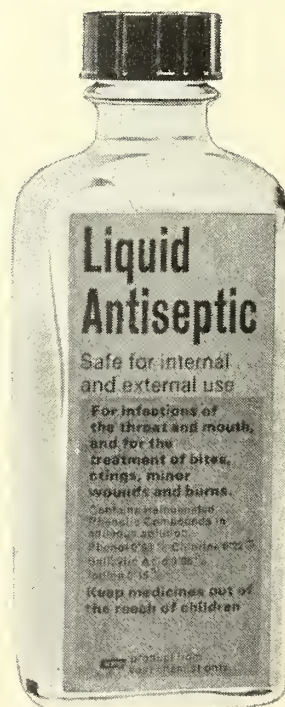
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# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 185

MARCH 12, 1966

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## Pharmaceutical Society

### REGISTRAR'S REPORT FOR 1965

THE report of the registrar of Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the year 1965 shows that, in the enforcement of the Pharmacy Acts, it was necessary to institute court proceedings in thirty-six cases. Pharmacists were involved in ten of them (six relating to sales not made under the supervision of a pharmacist, three to labelling offences, and one to a product sold without a prescription); of fifteen cases brought against corporate bodies the corresponding breakdown was ten, two and three. Unqualified traders figured in three cases and corporate bodies not authorised sellers in eighteen. Five corporate bodies (four of them authorised sellers of poisons, one not) were proceeded against under the Therapeutic Substances Act (for sales not under prescription). Under the Pharmacy Act, 1954, six traders and one corporate body were proceeded against for misuse of title. One pharmaceutical chemist was brought before the courts (where he was fined) for aiding and abetting an illegal sale of a Part I poison. During the year the number of students registered declined from 608 in 1964 to 449 in 1965, and the number of pharmacists on the register decreased by 339. Erasures exceeded new registrations by thirty-nine in the same period, but superintendents to bodies corporate, on the other hand, increased by nine. Premises (including branch shops) declined by 290. Inspectors of the Society visited the premises of 10,142 authorised sellers of poisons (including branch shops) and 358 listed sellers (on behalf of local authorities), against 8,138 and 359 respectively in 1964. Passes in the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination in England and Wales numbered 348 in Part

1, 332 in Part 2, and 230 in Part 3; in Scotland fifty-seven, forty-three and thirty-nine respectively.

## Purchase Tax Exemptions

### CONSOLIDATED LIST OF DRUGS ISSUED

THE Purchase Tax (No. 1) Order 1966 which came into operation on March 8 consolidates the list of drugs and medicines which were free of purchase tax at that date. The consolidated list supersedes the existing list shown in the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Order 1964 and it includes the items subsequently listed in directions made by the Commissioners up to and including their Purchase Tax (No. 1) Direction 1966. The Order does not exempt any additional substance or cancel any existing exemption. Copies of the Order are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office (price 1s. 6d.).

## European Pharmacopœia

### APPLIES "PROVISIONALLY" MARCH 1

THE "Convention on the elaboration of a European Pharmacopœia" came into provisional operation on March 1, when it was signed by Mr. W. J. D. Philipse (permanent representative of the Netherlands to the Council of Europe). The effect of the "provisional" application of the Pharmacopœia is that all texts adopted by the European Pharmacopœia Commission become mandatory standards, which each country will observe through its own pharmacopœia. First standards should be published late this year or early in 1967, though it is expected that an interim period for adoption will be allowed. The Convention itself comes into force only when it has been ratified by the national Parliaments of the signatory countries (Belgium, France, the Federal Republic

of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Holland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom). Such an "accelerated" introduction of the Convention was made necessary by the provisions of the Rome Treaty (to which six of the eight countries are parties), which has as one of its objects the free circulation of goods throughout the European Economic Community within a specified time. Adoption of the European Pharmacopœia standards would make such circulation of medicinal substances possible.

## Information on Analysis

### TWO SOCIETIES MAY UNITE EFFORTS

FOLLOWING informal discussions between the Pharmaceutical Society and the Association of Public Analysts the two bodies have decided to explore the possibility of increased co-operation on matters where they have joint interests. The Society is proposing to introduce a series of specimens of medicinal chemicals for analytical purposes, and for some years a committee on pharmaceutical analysis has investigated matters of interest to public analysts. It has been agreed that members of the Association of Public Analysts be co-opted to the relevant committees of the Society and that the Association should consider holding joint scientific meetings with the Society.

## Monopolies

### CASES SUGGESTED TO BOARD

THE Board of Trade has had suggestions or requests that, because of the effects of a monopoly on prices, a number of items should be referred to the Monopolies Commission. They include glass bottles, pentaerythritol, spectacle frames, and electric razor spares. Another suggestion the Board

**SEMINAR FOR MARKETING EXECUTIVES:** Professor Samuel Richmond, of the Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, U.S.A., discussing with ninety marketing executives of the pharmaceutical industry at a seminar organised by Intercontinental Medical Statistics, Ltd., in London recently, the application of decision theory to business problems. Information was the theme of later lectures given by Mr. N. Taylor (general manager), and Mr. I. Burgess (assistant general manager).





has listed under "miscellaneous" concerns the supply of contraceptive rubber goods. The suggestions are mentioned in the annual report of the Board of Trade on the Monopolies and Mergers Acts, 1948 and 1965, (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d.). They do not mean that merger conditions exist or that the Monopolies Commission will inquire into them. A recommendation that the commission should consider the effects of a monopoly "on ability to obtain supplies" of infant milk foods, that has since resulted in a reference being made (see *C. & D.*, February 12, p. 145). The report states that the Monopolies Commission also had the following references before them at the end of the year: Household detergents; colour film; flat glass; rayon and other cellulosic fibres.

## A Research Hospital

WORK STARTED ON A NOVEL PROJECT

BUILDING has recently begun at Northwick Park, Middlesex, for a combined district general hospital and clinical research centre—an institution novel to Britain. The North-west Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and Medical Research Council are jointly responsible for the project, total building cost of which will be over £13 millions. About 800 hospital beds are being provided under the scheme and the first patients should be admitted in 1970. The hospital will serve the populations of London Boroughs of Brent and Harrow, while the research centre's work will entail collaborative study of disease by medical workers and scientists from many disciplines. The centre will be a clinical counterpart to the National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, and patients will be admitted to it because they need special treatment or further investigations. Patients are eventually expected to come to the centre from all over Britain. The hospital's pharmacy will be conveniently situated near the outpatient department and the central supply area and it is envisaged that its staff will be able to take part in some of the work that is undertaken by the research centre.

## Perfumes and Patience

A BLEND MATURED OVER 40 YEARS

A JOINT meeting of the British Society of Perfumers and the Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain was held in London on February 3, when MR. ARTURO JORDI PEY (Firmenich et Cie, Geneva, Switzerland) spoke on "Reflections on forty years' experience in Perfumery." He said the desire for more knowledge, for independence and for curiosity regarding the composition of perfumes had been the factors that had influenced him to become a perfumer. At an early stage in his career the phrase "Genius is a

Mass of Patience" had become implanted in his mind. He was always wary of traits of genius, but counted much on patience, especially when it was preceded by intuition. The perfumer must think about his perfume all the time and have a clear idea what he was aiming at. The first suggestion could emerge from looking at a masterpiece, from a country walk, a play or a concert. The idea gradually took form, and a quick decision must then be made on the two or three basic elements for the outlines of the new compound. Those outlines must be clear, precise and simple, avoiding complication. The embryonic idea must be developed, and anything not quite right severely discarded. Inspiration should not be hampered by preoccupation with routine work.

## Breath Analysers

REPORT BY "WHICH?"

MARCH issue of *Which?* published by Consumers' Association reports on trials of three "breath analysers": Although the reachings are described as "not very exact," the results obtained from each did not differ significantly in accuracy. In general they gave says *Which?*, a good indication of when persons tested (presumably motorists) had gone over the proposed legal limit [of 80 mgm. alcohol per 100 mls of blood]. The report was based on the results of tests of the Alcolor, Alcotest and Drink-o-Meter. All three tended to read a little low compared with the Kitagawa-Wright standard. "So if your reading," they advise, "is anywhere near the line, give yourself the benefit of the doubt." The Drink-o-Meter was found slightly less convenient to use than the other two. All three could be read by the interior light of a car.

## Franco-British Congress

CHARTER PLANE FULLY BOOKED

ALL places on the charter plane to the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress being held at La Baule, France, May 13-16, have now been booked. The organisers state that applications can still be received from those prepared to make their own travel arrangements (charge for the Congress alone is £15 per head). There is a substantial waiting list for group travel and it has been decided that no further applications of that kind can be accepted.

## Factory Fires

MINISTRY PRODUCES SAFETY BOOKLET

EVERY year among factory fires there are several causing more than £100,000 worth of damage each, and usually at least one in which direct damage exceeds £1 million. Those figures are contained in "Fire Fighting in Factories," a new booklet issued by the Ministry of Labour (H.M. Stationery Office,

price 2s.). Those large and costly fires are given publicity but the booklet gives a reminder of the large number of smaller fires which add up to an even greater material damage and cost. Section 51 of the Factories Act, 1961, requires appropriate means for fighting fire to be provided and maintained in every factory, and placed so as to be readily available for use; section 30 of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, makes a similar requirement for the premises covered by the Act.

## IRISH NEWS

### Dublin Health Authority

DRUG SUPPLY DELAYS CRITICISED

DUBLIN Health Authority is to discuss the availability of drugs at its thirty-eight dispensaries following a description of the present system by the Minister for Health (Mr. O'Malley) in the *Dail* on February 23 as "singularly inept": The Minister was replying to Dr. J. F. O'Connell (Lab.) who wanted to know if the Minister was aware of the difficulties and delays experienced by dispensary pharmacists in obtaining supplies of drugs and medicines from the Health Authority's central pharmacy, causing great inconvenience to patients. Mr. O'Malley said that such difficulties had been eliminated for some time, adding that he was not carrying a brief for the Dublin Health Authority. "In fact the handling by the Dublin Health Authority of a number of matters connected with this pharmacy service has been singularly inept." Also on February 23, the chief executive officer (Mr. E. O'Keeffe) and the secretary of the Dublin Health Authority, were called to the Department of Health to discuss the problems of the Authority, with special reference to the dispensary services. The chairman of the Authority (Mr. Joseph Connolly) on February 23 blamed the shortcomings on dispensaries rather than on the central pharmacy an accusation strongly rebutted by Mr. H. C. O'Sullivan (general secretary, Irish Local Government Officials' Union) in a letter published in the *Evening Herald* on February 28. Mr. O'Sullivan had previously pointed out that the service could be improved by the establishment of a daily service to the dispensaries. Two years ago, he said, his members had recommended a daily delivery from the central pharmacy. At present delivery depends upon one 5-cwt. van servicing dispensaries and hospitals as far apart as Ballbrigan, Killiney and Crookslin. Meanwhile the volume and variety of prescriptions has grown apace, making it inevitable that drugs required were often not in stock locally.

## IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

THE Northern Ireland General Health Services Board has given permission for a variation in Belfast rota hours. New weekday hour is 6.30-7.30 p.m. (currently 8-9 p.m.). The Sunday hour in the suburbs also becomes 6.30-7.30 p.m. (currently 6-7 p.m.). City-centre opening on Sunday remains at 2-3 p.m. The new hours are intended to become operative in the spring.

PLATFORM DISCUSSION: Messrs. Arturo Jordi Pey, R. Clark and J. Pickthall at the perfumers' and cosmetic chemists' joint meeting.





## OVERSEAS NEWS

## ISRAEL

**Yellow Scorpion Antiserum**

A NEW antiserum against the sting of the deadly yellow scorpion, *Leiurus (Buthus) quinquestriatus* has been developed by scientists of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Ampoules of antiserum will soon be distributed to hospitals and physicians throughout Israel, where six to eight persons—mostly children—die from scorpion stings every year. The yellow scorpion exists in Mediterranean countries from Turkey to Morocco. The antiserum is prepared in experimental animals, mainly donkeys, which have been immunised over at least a year with the injection of small doses of dried scorpion venom, obtained from the scorpion by giving it small electric shocks. Only in the last stage of the process is the direct sting of the scorpion administered. The new antiserum is claimed to have a titre several times higher than existing products.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers gave evidence to the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations on March 8.

TEACHERS in Birmingham secondary schools are being issued with a pamphlet giving guidance on the recognition of the symptoms of drug addiction in young people. A report on drug-taking in the city has been compiled by the deputy medical officer of health.

In January the British Electrical Approvals Board for Domestic Appliances, 153 London Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, sold the 10-millionth promotional yellow triangular label to be hung on approved appliances (including many electric shavers and electric blankets).

THE Hon. Angus Ogilvie (president, British Rheumatism and Arthritis Association) presented a cheque for £6,000 to Mrs. Joan Brander, trustee of the Winged Fellowship Trust at a ceremony held at the Association's headquarters on March 2. The money is to be used to provide six beds in a new wing at Crab Hill House, South Nutley, Redhill, Surrey, a holiday home for severely handicapped people.

THE report of the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration on the pricing of the doctors' new contract is expected to be ready by the end of March. The Minister of Health has given the British Medical Association an assurance that the present Government would not wish that any delay caused by the General Election should prejudice settlement of the professions claim.

DONCASTER National Health Service Executive Council has granted Doncaster Co-operative Society, Ltd., permission to close the pharmaceutical department in its main town centre store all day on Thursdays. The matter is to be reviewed after a year. The chairman of the Council said a rota system would have to be operated if all town centre chemists wanted to follow the Society.

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

*Frustration*

In commenting on changing (and changed) practice in the field of supply of drugs and galenicals, I made a brief reference last week to the fact that the manufacture of simple galenicals in the pharmacy is inhibited by the difficulty in procuring raw materials. Inevitably, since writing the paragraph, I have found myself in reflective mood, comparing the present with the past—today with that far-off day on which I registered as an apprentice or student and embarked on what I hoped would be a calm and prosperous voyage. In those early years there was no shortage of drugs, either crude or processed, and I soon discovered that one did not purchase the finished article if it was at all possible to make it. Consequently, the visit of an extremely knowledgeable representative from one of the larger drug houses lacked nothing in the way of ceremony. And he was knowledgeable by virtue of possessing that very qualification which I hoped would be mine also. The visit was the prelude to the arrival, in due course, of several hampers filled with the choicest specimens of the materia medica, in roots and seeds and leaves and barks—some for tinctures and others for fresh infusions and decoctions. It is possible that the hand which writes this is that same hand which, with much expenditure of effort pounded such materials as gentian or calumba root, cardamom seeds, belladonna leaf, or the gums of benzoin or myrrh? But at that time not one of a dozen wholesale or manufacturing houses would have failed to supply any of the crude drugs in constant use, nor would they have been out of stock of galenicals such as the tinctures of belladonna or hyoscyamus, or the concentrated infusions of gentian or roses. Yet it has been my experience in recent months to find such preparations unavailable at the first time of asking. They may not be in great demand, but they should be procurable without the need for a frustrating search.

*Expiry of patent*

The news that the master patents on oxytetracycline have now expired is of more than passing interest to the pharmacist, and it must be expected that the event will not have gone unnoticed in government and ministerial circles. The first shots in what, for the present, may be regarded as a preliminary skirmish have now been fired. It is impossible to predict the future, and one must anticipate that the Ministry of Health will not be unaware of the implications. It would seem that there will be reductions in prices over the whole field, and the pharmacist would do well to buy in small quantities until there is a state of stability. In view of the expected changes, the representatives of chemist contractors might seek guidance from the Ministry in the matter of standard packs, for clearly there could be considerable financial loss to the contractor if internecine warfare breaks out in the field of manufacture. The drug has become well established in general practice and, while it is open to the manufacturers to produce an improved version and to seek protection, the newcomer must of necessity show great advances to capture the field. Meanwhile other antibiotics—at present protected—are steadily gaining ground.

*Decimal currency*

Strolling along the Strand the other evening, my attention was arrested by a group emerging from Essex Street. They were walking as in a daze, with fixed stare. One might almost have described them as in a catalepsy. Their appearance suggested that they might have left home that morning with all the cares of the World on their shoulder and had just been asked to assume those of the Moon and Venus in addition. I sought enlightenment and learned that they had just finished work on a Quarterly Price List, only to be informed that the currency was now to be decimal. They looked to me to be broken men, with the brand of Callaghan stamped on their foreheads.

[The decimal system of currency is timed to come into force in 1971.—EDITOR.]



# Council's Views on Branch Resolutions

## FINAL REPORT ON ITEMS FROM MEETING IN MAY 1965

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has issued a report supplementing its interim report of December 1965, on the resolutions passed at the Branch Representatives' meeting in May 1965. It should be read together with that report.

### Representation and Voting

THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that, as the reasons for rejecting area representation were formulated some years ago, it is time that the Society's Council made a fresh appraisal of the situation.

THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that members of Council be elected by means of a single transferable vote.

THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that voting by proxy should be allowed at Special General Meetings of the Society.

The question of area representation was considered by the Council in connection with the review of the Council's constitution, undertaken in October 1963. The reasons that led it on earlier occasions to decide against area representation were confirmed on that occasion, and the Council knows of no new evidence to justify a change of view at present.

The Council is not satisfied that the single transferable vote would produce better representation of members' opinion than the present method.

The Council also considers it important to preserve at general meetings of the Society the personal presence of voters. A voting method that reduces the incentive to attend Special General Meetings, both to express views and to hear the views of others before coming to a decision, "must be shown to have advantages which outweigh this disadvantage." The Council is not satisfied that proxy voting can be shown to do so. It believes that experience at such meetings shows that personal participation creates interest, vigorous and informed discussion, and a sense of involvement in the Society's affairs that would be impaired by the method of proxy voting. The Council does not consider it advisable, therefore, to have proxy voting at Special Meetings.

The 1965 resolutions asking for powers to regulate the location of new pharmacies; to control the registration of pharmacies; to press for the preparation and distribution of medicines to be in the hands of pharmacists; investigate and then propose control for the sale of medicines by unqualified persons; and to work for the control of advertising of medicines and restrict their sale to registered premises, have all, the Council points out, been the subject of representations to the Government in connection with the proposed new comprehensive legislation concerning medicines. On the subject of regulating the location of new pharmacies the following motion has been put forward by the Council for consideration at the Branch Representatives' meeting this year, in order to further discussion on the subject:—

THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that the planned distribution of pharmacies is desirable, and that legislation should provide for its implementation.

The Council has been pressing the Ministry of Health to publish a White Paper explaining Government policy on the proposed comprehensive legislation for medicines, so that members can discuss the proposals before publication of a draft Bill. It has now been informed that a memorandum is shortly being made available upon the proposals. The memorandum can then be discussed with the membership.

### Education of the Public

THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society should investigate the part the profession can play in the education of the public in health matters.

That the Society is already active in this matter was shown by the "Medicines—with Care" exhibition and poisonous plants transparencies. The transparencies have been made available in sets of 276 to educational authorities, and eighty authorities have so far

bought sets and are using them for teaching purposes. In 1965 the exhibition was staged at six centres, and in 1966 is being shown at thirty-two. Already inquiries are being received for 1967. The Council thanks Branches for their interest and co-operation in helping with the arrangements for the exhibitions within their areas. Two papers on "The Pharmacy as a Source of Health Information" were presented by the vice-president (Mr. Allen Aldington) and Mrs. E. J. M. Leigh (a member of Council) at the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting, Cardiff, 1965. The Publications Department has been considering the provision of material to enable pharmacists to act more effectively in the matter. The Council welcomes any contact that can be made by Branches to collaborate in local activities dealing with health education or bearing on it.

## GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS

### New salaries claim submitted

A CLAIM for increased salaries for hospital pharmacists has been submitted to the management side, Pharmaceutical Whitley Council, by the staff side. The salaries secretary of the Guild of Public Pharmacists, reporting to a meeting of the Guild council on March 5, said that the amount of the claim was in accordance with the Government's "guiding light." The claim had been made with a view to an increase becoming effective on April 1.

The president (Mr. E. J. Fitchett) reported on a meeting that took place between some of the Guild officers and Ministry of Health officials on the previous day. The unsatisfactory nature of the proposals for documentation and supply of dispensed medicines outlined in the report of the Committee on the Standardisation of Hospital Medical Records had been explained and the Ministry made fully aware of the problems involved. Mr. F. W. Adams and Professor A. H. Beckett had joined the Guild representatives in discussions on post-entry training for hospital pharmacists and on the need for appointing regional pharmacists.

The Ministry officials had shown keen interest in suggestions put to them on post-entry training and the need for openings in hospital pharmacy for pharmacists with higher degrees but the idea of regional pharmacists had not been favourably received. Further discussions on those matters would take place in the not-too-distant future.

The registrar (Mr. B. H. Smith) reported an increase in membership, especially in numbers of associate members. A list of proposed alterations to the rules and constitution was given final approval for presentation to the annual meeting. After further consideration of the draft code of practice, which had been sent to the branches for comment, the matter was referred back to the planning and professional services committee.

It was announced that the Geigy travelling fellowship for 1966 was being awarded to Mr. R. Leach (deputy chief pharmacist, Whiston Hospital, Prescot, Lancs) and that Mr. Leach would visit Denmark, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland to study the presentation of medicines in hospitals in those countries.

## PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH

### Industry spent £10.4 millions in 1964

THE amount of money spent by the pharmaceutical industry in Britain on research during 1964 at £10.4 millions showed a rise of 25 per cent, over that in 1962 (the last figure available), according to the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry. Since such figures have been issued the industry has continued to devote more each year to research and development and pharmaceutical products and processes. Previously the largest rise was between 1959 and 1960 when expenditure went up from £6.3 millions to £7.5 millions. There was some easing off in the early sixties which was attri-

buted to uncertainties caused by the then Government's decision to import certain unlicensed drugs under section 46 of the Patents Act. On the latest figures the A.B.P.I. state that as might be expected much of the research carried out by the industry was concerned with the discovery of new medicines. But fundamental research, although undertaken principally in academic institutions was finding an increasingly important place in industrial laboratories. It was often undertaken in co-operation or conjunction with academic bodies and in 1964 pharmaceutical companies made a total of £640,000 avail-



able to universities and research centres.

The Association also says: "At the other end of the research scale the industry concentrates on improving its production processes and on developing better medicines than those at present available. This work is sometimes said to contribute little to the knowledge of disease or its treatment. It is important to remember, however, the benefits to patients which arise from

improvements in the quality or efficacy of medicines or in the form in which they are administered, and the advantages in lower costs and prices which come from better production techniques. In addition to its own substantial research investment, the pharmaceutical industry in Britain, through its international contacts, brings benefits to the nation's health from worldwide industrial research expenditure now well in excess of £150 millions."

## PRICES OF TOILET PREPARATIONS

### Group organises case for Registrar

AT a recent meeting of the steering committee appointed to represent a group of members of the Toilet Preparations Federation who have, under the Resale Price Act, 1964, registered a claim for exemption in respect of cosmetics, toilet and allied preparations, a unanimous decision was taken to proceed to the preparation of the group's statement of case for submission to the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements.

In the intervening months since the steering committee (representing a wide cross-section of the various companies marketing perfumery, cosmetics, and toiletries) was appointed, extensive research has been carried out into all aspects of manufacturing and marketing within the trade and its retail outlets relevant to the group's case for the retention of Resale Price Maintenance. To that end, Mr. Colin Pepworth, M.A., a senior scholar and tutor in economics at Oxford University, has been retained on a full-time basis to conduct and report on the research. Valuable and constructive co-operation in the work has been received from a number of retail and professional organisations, notably the National Pharmaceutical Union, and from a number of firms outside the group. Legal advisers to the steering committee are Messrs. Allen & Overy, who have instructed Mr. Jeremy Lever as counsel. Despite the considerable cost

involved, both in terms of money and the time of executive personnel, the group is determined to present its case as forcefully as possible, in order to protect the interests of the retailer and consumer, both of whom, in the group's view, would suffer eventually should the appeal against the abolition of Resale Price Maintenance be rejected. Companies comprising the group are:—

Alcock Products, Ltd., J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Continental Cosmetics, Ltd., Coty (England), Ltd., Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Cyclax, Ltd., Dac Health Laboratories, Ltd., R. Demuth, Ltd., Dorothy Gray, Ltd., The Dubarry Perfumery Co., Ltd., Elizabeth Arden, Ltd., J. Floris, Ltd., Golden, Ltd., Goya, Ltd., Guerlain, Ltd., Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., Innoxa (England), Ltd., Lambert Chemical Co., Ltd., Lanvin Parfums, Ltd., Letherie, Ltd., Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., Molynx et Cie (Designs & Perfumes), Ltd., Morny, Ltd., Myram Picker, Ltd., New Era Laboratories, Ltd., Nicholas Products, Ltd., Norfolk Lavender, Ltd., Northern Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., André Philippe, Ltd., Parfums Christian Dior, Charles of the Ritz Distributors, Ltd., Parfums Revillon, Ltd., Personality Beauty Products, Ltd., Plough Inc. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Potter & Moore, Ltd., Revlon International Corporation, Richards & Appleby, Ltd., Richard Hudnut, Ltd., Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., Steiner Products, Ltd., Thos. Christy & Co., Ltd., Worth Perfumes, Ltd., and Yardley of London, Ltd.

The following companies, although not members of the group, have subscribed towards the group's costs:—Bourjois, Ltd., Chancel, Ltd., Rimmel, Ltd., Saville Perfumes, Ltd., and Wright Layman & Umney, Ltd.

## ADVERTISING OF MEDICINES

### Television and Press examples criticised by Consumer Council

TELEVISION advertising of medicinal or quasi-medicinal products was recently the subject of controversy between the Consumer Council and the Independent Television Authority. The dispute centred around nineteen advertisements — "a hard core" that remained after those advertisements about which the Council had had doubts had been eliminated. The Consumer Council holds that the nineteen examples in dispute infringe the Code of Advertising Practice "in spirit if not in the letter," by (i) suggesting that "patent" medicines will cure specific complaints or have general remedial properties; (ii) giving the impression of objective medical support for the product (for example by illustrating white-coated research workers or saying that doctors recommend the product); or (iii) using pseudo-clinical diagrams that may confound the ordinary viewer with science. Can the ordinary viewer distinguish, as the doctor can, it is asked, between re-

lieving the symptoms and curing the causes of a cold? "Justification of the copy for some medicinal products relies on this distinction."

The Council's complaints follow a two-year survey of television advertising claims. All were submitted to the I.T.A., which accepted the advice of its Advertising Advisory committee that the code was being observed.

In 1965 the Council carried out a survey of advertisements in national and provincial newspapers and periodicals, following up its survey in 1964 (see C. & D., January 2, 1965, p. 1). It selected 186 advertisements which, in its view, infringed the Code of Advertising Practice. After discussions with the Advertising Standards Authority, it was agreed that some should not be regarded as infringements. Some had already been stopped by the Authority and a large number were stopped by the Authority as a result of the Council's survey. Other advertisements are still under investigation. On the re-

mainder there was no identity of viewpoint arrived at between the Authority and the Council, the Council holding that they "offended against the general provision that advertising should be truthful and honest" by having an overall misleading effect on the reader. Examples were "claims for a syrup that it cleared up coughs, although in fact it has only a soothing effect; for a medicine that it warded off winter ailments, although there is no concrete evidence that it could, in fact, prevent colds; for vitamin tablets that they would enable the consumer to regain positive health—although there is little ill health in this country caused by vitamin deficiency."

## CONFERENCE TIMES

PROVISIONAL programme for the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting at Manchester, September 4-9, is as below. Light type indicates morning and heavy type afternoon events:—

### Sunday

11.00 Conference office open at Whitworth Building, University of Manchester.

### Monday

9.00 Conference office open at Roscoe Building.

10.15 Opening session and address by the Conference chairman (Professor E. Shotton).

2.15 Science session; ladies' excursions.

7.30 Academic reception

### Tuesday

9.30 Science session; professional session; ladies' excursions.

2.15 Science session; ladies' excursions.

6.30 for 7.30 Banquet at Hotel Piccadilly.

### Wednesday

9.30 Conference lecture.

1.30 Conference excursion to Chatsworth and the Peak District.

Evening Conference club open at Owen's Park.

### Thursday

9.30 Symposium session; ladies' excursions.

2.30 Golf competition.

7.30 for 8.00 Civic reception at Manchester Town Hall.

### Friday

9.30 Science session; professional session; ladies' excursions.

2.15 Science session; professional session; ladies' excursions.

4.00 Closing session.

7.30 for 8.00 Conference ball at New Century ballroom.

Cost of a book of Conference tickets is £11: a banquet ticket (available to full Conference members only) costs £3 3s., a day ticket £1 10s. (Wednesday, including excursion. £2 15s.; Friday, including ball. £4). Banquet tickets are being issued strictly in accordance with time of receipt of applications. The ladies' excursions to places of interest in and around Manchester include one to see the radio-telescopes at Jodrell Bank. A limited number of tickets are available (price 15s. each) for a concert on Sunday evening (September 4) by the Hallé orchestra under Sir John Barbirolli. Application forms for Conference membership may be obtained from 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.



## IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

WHEN MR. N. RIDLEY asked the Minister of Labour what had been the percentage rise in the cost of living from October 1964 to the present date, MR. E. THORNTON (Parliamentary Secretary), in a written reply on March 7, stated the Index of Retail Prices rose by 5.9 per cent. between October 13, 1964, and January 18, 1966, the latest date for which the index figure is available.

### Wholesale Sales of Poisons

MR. B. R. BRAINE asked the Home Secretary on March 3 if he was aware that certain drugs, "such as amphetamines, known to be used by young addicts," could be sold by wholesalers to retailers who were not authorised sellers of poisons and that many of the proprietary names of such drugs disguised their true nature; and whether he would take steps to tighten up the rules governing such sales.

MR. GEORGE THOMAS (Under Secretary) said that the Home Secretary was aware of the position as stated in the first part of the question and he hoped soon to make a Rule under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act relating to the matter. "As regards the second part of the question, under Section 18(1)(c) of the Act, a container of any listed poison must be listed with the name of the poison and in the case of a preparation containing a poison, with prescribed particulars as to the proportion which the poison bears to the total ingredients."

### Short-term Export Finance

In a statement in the House of Commons on March 8, MR. DOUGLAS JAY (President of the Board of Trade) announced that the Export Credits Guarantee Department and the banks had now settled the details of the scheme for cheaper export financing of bill business up to two years credit against the unconditional guarantee of ECGD. The first of the new guarantees should be ready in about three weeks, and will enable the holders to obtain finance at day-to-day Bank Rate (with a minimum of 4½ per cent.) for any eligible export business on a bill of exchange or promissory note basis involving credit of thirty days or more but less than two years.

### Prescription Charges

MR. J. A. STODART asked the Secretary for Scotland on March 3 what had been the cost of abolishing prescription charges from February 1, 1965, until January 31, 1966.

MR. ROSS (Secretary of State) "It is not possible to make reliable estimates of the effect on the drug bill of the abolition of prescription charges since this is only one of a number of factors."

MR. T. DRIBERG asked the Minister of Health on March 7 how many prescriptions were issued under the National Health Service during December 1965, and their cost; and what percentage increase the figures showed over the comparable figures for 1964. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) in a written answer provided

the following information concerning prescriptions dispensed by chemists in England and Wales during the month of December in each of the years.

	1964 millions	1965 millions	Percent- age increase
Number of prescriptions	17,634	21,475	21.8
Cost of prescriptions	£9,239	£11,313	22.4

He added "There is evidence that during December 1965, the level of sickness was significantly higher than during December 1964."

## LEGAL REPORTS

### Wire in Tablet

AFTER pleading guilty to selling a tablet not of the quality demanded Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., Empire Way, Wembley, were fined £25 and £7 7s. costs by Chatham magistrates recently. It was stated that a Chatham housewife, who took a headache relief tablet bought from a local chemist's shop, discovered that it contained a piece of wire, four-tenths of an inch long. Counsel explained that the wire came from a sieve used in manufacture. The sieves were checked regularly. "The chance of such a thing happening was one in a thousand million," he added.

## COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

**BEECHAM GROUP, LTD.**—Mr. J. Glyn Williams is resigning from the board of Beecham food and drink division and from his appointment as managing director, Corona Soft Drinks, Ltd., as at April 30.

**TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD.**—Resolutions approving the substitution of new 8 per cent. unsecured loan stock 1986-91 for the 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each of the company have now been sanctioned by the High Court. The new stock was allotted on March 7.

**B.D.H. GROUP, LTD.**—It is proposed to raise dividend by 2½ per cent. to 22½ per cent. for 1965 with a final of 15 per cent. Group sales increased from £22,320,270 to £25,300,000, and the pre-tax profit from £1,085,294 to £1,455,328. The net profit is £1,079,092 (£635,408) after taxation of £376,236 (£419,886).

**ROZALEX, LTD.**—Messrs. W. Armstrong, F.P.S., A.R.P.S., and J. G. Seeckts have been appointed directors of Rozalex, Ltd. At the same time Mr. E. Powell has resigned from the board in view of his many commitments as chairman and managing director of the parent company, the Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd.

**BERK, LTD.** (formerly F. W. BERK & CO., LTD.)—The board anticipate that profits, before tax, for 1965 will be somewhat less than those for 1964. In view of the transitional pro-

visions of the Finance Act, 1965, a second interim dividend of 4½d. per share is declared, making a total of eightpence per share for the year (1964 equivalent 7½d. after adjusting for scrip issue). The board do not propose to recommend any further dividend in respect of 1965. An interim dividend of 3½d. per share is also declared for 1966, payable on April 2.—Dr. F. C. Lloyd has resigned as a director and has left the company.

**N.P.U. HOLDINGS, LTD.**—The directors anticipate that the dividend for the period to March 31 will be not less than 7 per cent. Shareholders are advised that in the normal course of events, annual general meetings of the N.P.U. group of organisations would have been held in April but the timetable has had to be revised mainly because the move of the offices to Southgate. The meetings which will include the first annual meeting of N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd., will now be held, in all probability, on the evening of May 24.

**MACARTHYS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.**—An interim dividend of 15 per cent. (8½ per cent.) is declared in respect of year ending April 30. The increase is made for tax reasons and should not be taken to indicate that total for year will be higher than last year's 26 per cent. Unaudited group profit for half-year to October 31, 1965, is £103,000 after all charges except taxation (£83,000 for corresponding half-year 1964). The chairman (Sir Hugh Linstead) states: "Trading has been at a satisfactory level for the six months under review and the turnover of all subsidiary companies is in excess of that achieved in the comparable period for last year." The company is not a "close company" within the meaning of the Finance Act, 1965.

**SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD.**—The report by the chairman (Mr. C. A. F. Hastlow), accompanying the accounts for 1965 states that the company's executive directors will now retire at 62 instead of 65. Export trade during 1965 was 10 per cent. above that of 1964. On home affairs the chairman says that the welcome he gave a year ago to the abolition of resale price maintenance "has proved justified." The medical and plastics division expect to introduce a new design of plastic disposable syringe; if present tests are successful "it should be a significant step forward in the use of disposables." The research division continued its work in the anti-rheumatic field and a product is to be submitted shortly to the Committee on Safety of Drugs. (For financial statement see C. & D., March 5, p. 225.)

## BUSINESS CHANGES

THE telephone number of Noxema Chemical Co., 35 Curzon Street, London, W.1, is now Hyde Park 4925.

**BOOTS, LTD.**, have opened their first shop in Northern Ireland, at 15 Corn Market, Belfast.

**JEYES GROUP, LTD.**, have acquired for cash Patersons Clensel, Ltd., which operates mainly in Scotland.



### Appointments

**LENTHERIC, LTD.**, 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. W. Richardson to re-form the company's marketing policy on an international basis.

**MORNY (SALES), LTD.**, 201 Regent Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. E. Measures their representative for South-western Scotland and Northern Ireland.

**BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA COMMISSION** have made the following appointments to its laboratory staff: Miss Barbara Gartside, B.Pharm., M.P.S., to be senior scientific assistant and Mr. Frank Breslin, L.R.I.C., to be scientific assistant.

**THOS. CHRISTY & CO., LTD.**, Aldershot, Hants, have appointed Mr. A. T. Coombs to a new post as marketing manager. Mr. Coombs was previously marketing manager with the Aspro-Nicholas group of companies and before that was with the toiletry division of Beecham Group, Ltd.

**MANESTY MACHINES, LTD.**, Speke, Liverpool, 24, have appointed Mr. K. W. Hargrove, M.P.S., their publicity manager and technical consultant, following the retirement of Mr. K. A. Mitchell. Mr. P. Marsh takes over the experimental department in which he has assisted for some years. Mr. Mitchell, who was with the company for thirty-five years, intends to dedicate his time to research and writing on those technical subjects, particularly tablet making, in which he has specialised.

### PERSONALITIES

**MR. A. SHEPHERD, M.P.S.**, retires as Publisher of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* on March 29. On p. 257 he gives his "Thoughts on Retiring" after a lifetime in pharmacy or its ancillary occupations. He is succeeded by Mr. J. G. B. Wheeler, F.P.S., D.B.A. Mr. Wheeler, who qualified in 1944 after an apprenticeship with Boots, Ltd., was in 1946-47 pharmacist-in-charge of Heath Road wing, Ipswich borough general hospital (now the Ipswich and East Suffolk hospital), and assistant pharmacist, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1, 1948-50. In 1949 he gained the Society's higher qualification. In 1950 he was employed by the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Cheltenham, Glos, and the following year became an editorial assistant in the then Scientific Publications Department of the Pharmaceutical Society, working on the

production of first edition of British Veterinary Codex. From 1954 to 1959 he was employed in the general home sales manager's office of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2, leaving to become Assistant Publisher of the *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* in 1959.

**MR. J. ANDERSON STEWART, B.Sc., B.L., F.P.S.**, secretary of the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee, has been appointed vice-chairman of the newly formed Enfield Group Hospital Management Committee.

**MR. F. V. BUTTERFIELD**, South Drive, Harrogate, celebrated his 102nd birthday on February 28. Despite his age Mr. Butterfield twice a week visits the pharmacy in Station Bridge which he founded in 1893 and which is carried on by his son Edwin.

**SIR HARRY JEPHCOTT** has had conferred upon him the Honorary Fellowship of the School of Pharmacy, University of London, in recognition of his great services to the school over many years. Sir Harry has been chairman of the school council since its formation in 1948.

**MR. A. SMITH, M.P.S.**, who has been appointed to the board of Boehringer Ingelheim, Ltd. (a subsidiary of C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-am-Rhein, Germany), has been in charge of the subsidiary's marketing for four years and will now have the title of marketing director. Prior to joining the company as sales manager in 1962 he was for ten years with Pfizer, Ltd., as successively medical representative, area manager, field supervisor and divisional sales manager.

**DR. WILLIAM CAMERON BOWMAN** (reader in pharmacology in the department of pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, University of London) has been appointed to a professorship in experimental pharmacology at Strathclyde University, Glasgow, from September 1. Dr. Bowman was previously a student attending the School of Pharmacy, graduating B.Pharm. with first-class honours in 1952, and gaining his Ph.D. in 1955. After two years as an education officer in the Royal Air Force he returned to the School of Pharmacy at London University in 1958 as a lecturer in pharmacology and was appointed to a readership in 1963. His major research interest is in the mechanism of action of drugs which interfere with synaptic and neuro-effector transmission. Alone and in conjunction with other research workers he has contributed about forty papers and review articles in that field to the scientific journals, and has given lectures at many centres in the United States and in Europe. At present he is engaged with two colleagues in the preparation of a textbook of pharmacology for students. Dr. Bowman is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society,

the Physiological Society, the British Pharmacological Society, the Institute of Biology and the Royal Society of Medicine.

### DEATHS

**CHAMBERS.**—On March 6, Miss Elsie Maud Chambers, Clover Cottage, Hazelbury Bryan, Dorset. Miss Chambers qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1925.

**HINCHLIFFE.**—On March 3, Mr. George Hinchliffe, M.P.S., The Kulm, Dukinfield, Ches, aged seventy-two. Mr. Hinchliffe, who qualified in 1920, was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council from 1951 until 1960. He was for some time chairman of the Cheshire Pharmaceutical Council. Mr. Hinchliffe also served as a chairman of Ashton-under-Lyne Chemists' Association. Active in local politics, he was a member of Dukinfield town council and its mayor in 1939-40 and 1953-54.

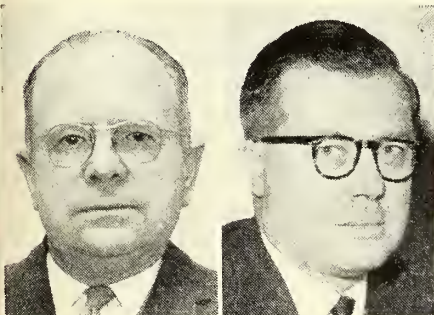
**HODGE.**—Mr. Gerard Thomas Hodge (managing director, Mining and Chemical Products, Ltd., and its associated companies including M.C.P. (Pure Drugs), Ltd.). Mr. Hodge, who was visiting overseas companies on behalf of the parent companies, was a passenger in the Canadian Pacific airliner that crashed on landing at Tokyo, Japan, on March 4.

**KELMAN.**—Recently, Mr. William George Davies Kelman, M.P.S., 59 Glen Road, Sheffield, 7. Mr. Kelman, who qualified in 1921, was a director of L. Atkin (Chemists), Ltd., 39 Derbyshire Lane, Sheffield, 8.

**PRITCHARD.**—Unexpectedly on March 3, Mr. Owen Pritchard, M.P.S., 1 Handbridge, Chester. Mr. Pritchard qualified in 1922. He collapsed in his pharmacy and was taken to Chester City hospital where he died shortly afterwards.

**RALPH.**—On February 26, Mr. Aubrey Ashton Ralph, M.P.S., Lakeland Crescent, Alwoodley, Leeds. Mr. Ralph qualified in 1919 after serving in the Navy during the 1914-18 War. He joined Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Leeds, in 1914, was a director of the company from 1932 until his death, and chairman from 1952 to 1963. Mr. Ralph was actively engaged in public duties, being deputy chief warden in the Civil Defence Service in Leeds during the 1939-45 War. He was the first chairman of Leeds Branch of the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship (now the British Polio Fellowship) and first chairman of the Fellowship's Yorkshire region.

**WILLIAMS.**—Recently, Mr. Austin Williams, M.P.S., Church Road, Tonteg, Pontypridd, Glam, aged sixty-one. Mr. Williams was superintendent pharmacist for the local Co-operative Society at Tonyrefail, Glam.



Mr. A. Shepherd

Mr. J. G. B. Wheeler



## TRADE NOTES

**Appointed Distributors.**—Bickiepegs, Ltd., Tewin Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts (telephone Welwyn Garden 22428), have been appointed distributors of Doidy cups.

**Battery Chart.**—A new wall chart listing the complete range of Exide dry batteries and torches (publication number 1056) is obtainable from any service agent of the Exide Batteries division of Electric Power Storage, Ltd., Clifton Junction, Swinton, Manchester.

**Availability of a Chemical.**—T. J. Sas & Son, Ltd., Victoria House, Vernon Place, London, W.C.1, announce that they hold stocks of 5-iodo-2-deoxy uridine, and that bulk buying has enabled it to be offered at less than current market prices. The material is supplied in any container size requested and in quantities from 1 gm. to 100 gm. The company also claim to hold a full range of amino acids.

**Diary Additions.**—The following products of Cavendish Chemical Co. (New York), Ltd., were omitted from the Buyers' Guide of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Diary and Year Book:—Autergal tablets, Bidupan tablets, Biothrin tablets, Carnacton preparations, Cavolysin fem. preparations, Cavolysin masc. preparations, Cavecol capsules, Cavomen fem. tablets, Cavopan capsules, Gorun preparations, Intravit ampoules, Ovonad preparations, Testonad preparations and Tranquel tablets [corrected note].

**Ethyl Chloride Refills.**—Bengué & Co., Ltd., Mount Pleasant, Alperton, Wembley, are now providing, with the approval of Duncan, Flockhart & Evans, Ltd., a refill service only of any screw-capped containers of ethyl chloride formerly supplied by Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart still in circulation on the understanding that containers are in suitable condition for refilling. The service applies to both local and general ethyl chloride, either with or without eau de Cologne. In no circumstances are empty containers credited.

**Tablet Marking.**—Riker Laboratories, Loughborough, Leics, announce a change in appearance of their Rauwiloid + Veriloid tablet. The change is made in accordance with the company's policy of coding solid-dose products for easy identification. The tablet now bears the letters R and V on the face, separated by a diagonal scoring. The reverse face bears the name RIKER. The colour—pinkish brown—is unchanged.

**Ideal Home Exhibitors.**—“It's a Woman's World” is the theme of the stand of P. & M. WARRICK, Seymour Road, London, E.10, at the *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition, Olympia, London (open till March 28). The stand features Potter & Moore's lavender, Go deodorant, a new *Gigi* perfume and toiletry range not yet generally available, and *le rouge Baiser* lipsticks and eye shadow in new shades *Viva Maria I and II* (see p. 251) DALMAS,

LTD., Steeley Lane, Chorley, Lancs, are offering their home first-aid kit (see C. & D., November 14, 1964) at a reduced price of 20s. to exhibition visitors. New stocks of the kit are to have a triangular bandage in place of the present gauze. Among other exhibitors were the INTERNATIONAL OLIVE OIL COUNCIL (containers and bottlings from member countries); KODAK, LTD., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (Instamatic still and movie cameras). Amid a “cascade of colour” (see below) GORDON MILLER, LTD., Executive Shaver Division, 91 Beddington Lane, Croydon, Surrey (the Austrian-born Executive shaver), and PERMUTIT CO., LTD., Russian cameras are displayed on the stand of Intourist (U.S.S.R. Agency for Foreign Travel) are distributed in the United Kingdom by TECHNICAL & OPTICAL EQUIPMENT (LONDON), LTD., 99 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

### Bonus Offers

A. H. ROBINS CO., LTD., Horsham, Sussex, Dimotane L.A. antihistamine. Twelve invoiced as ten.

R. SUMNER & CO., LTD., 40 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1. Vanexane head lotion. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Introductory offer.

CARE LABORATORIES, LTD., Amer-sham, Bucks. Sombrero sun products. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Until April 23.

MAX FACTOR HOLLYWOOD & LONDON (SALES), LTD., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Spray and roll-on deodorant. Twelve invoiced as eleven.

M. & R. NORTON, LTD., Adriant Works, 9 Park Hill, London, S.W.4. Mem all-purpose lotion. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Till March 31.

KELDON, LTD., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex. Optrose rose-hip syrup. 1 doz. treble and 1 doz. standard invoiced as 1 doz. treble. Till March 26.

## MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

**“Bright Ideas” Men Rewarded.**—Two process workers at the Ulverston, Lancs, factory of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., have won an award of £150 through the firm's suggestions scheme. Both men had suggested ideas to increase the efficiency of vitamin A production. Under the scheme a worker gets 15 per cent. of the annual saving from a suggestion. They will share the award—£75 each.

**Water-colour “Spectacular.”**—In a “cascade of colour” developed by Kodak, Ltd., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, publicly shown for the first time at the current *Daily Mail* Ideal Home exhibition, colour pictures are projected on to a giant screen of “atomised” water, to produce spectacular effects unobtainable with conventional forms of projection. The screen to be used at the exhibition is about 40ft. long and 8ft. high. The curtain of droplets is provided by throwing the water upwards from a horizontal row of almost a thousand minute jets. Height of the “screen” depends on the water-pressure, and

DENDRON DISTRIBUTORS, LTD., 94 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts. 2nd Debut with CEF 1,200, 13 invoiced as 12 (approximately). Until March 31.

PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER CO., 2 St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey. Twelve packs invoiced as ten if both perfumes and one large size taken; twelve invoiced as eleven if only one perfume or one size taken. Till May 20.

SMITH & NEPHEW PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Calyptol inhalant capsules and Thermona analgesic cream and liniment (through new sales force of National Association of Pharmaceutical Distributors). Fifteen invoiced as twelve. Till February 28.

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., Oxford Works, Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Quickies vanities (small and large), Quickies jars, cream pads (small and large), Quickies eye make-up remover pads, Baby Quick, 5-day sticks, Travel-fresh for men (new pack), Athlex 5-day pads (large), Quickies sun-tan oil pads and sun-tan lotion pads. Forty-eight invoiced as forty-two on minimum 4 doz. Till April 30.

### Premium Offers

NICHOLAS PRODUCTS, LTD., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks. Radox bath salts. “Sixpence off” coupon in *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express*, March 18 and 25, valid until April 30.

### Discontinued

ABBOTT LABORATORIES, LTD., Queenborough, Kent. Selsun cream (suspension remains available).

DOROTHY GRAY, LTD., 8 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. Loose-powder colours Adagio and Vivacious. Lipstick colours Wild Red and Alaska.

DISTA PRODUCTS, LTD., Speke, Liverpool, 24. Distivit B<sub>12</sub> injection, 250 microgm./mil (packs of five and 100 ampoules); 1,000 microgm./mil (packs of five and twenty-five ampoules); and 1,000 microgm./mil (5-mil and 10-mil vials). The injection will continue to be available in a veterinary pack of 250 microgm./30 mls through Elanco Products, Ltd., Wimbledon.

effects are obtained by “raising” and “lowering” the screen by varying the pressure. The pictures are back-projected by apparatus fitted with ultra-wide-angle lenses operated automatically from a programmed multi-channel tape-recorder.

**Corporate Identity.**—A new “corporate identity” is being adopted by all the companies in the Fisons Group, both in the United Kingdom and overseas. The scheme has the broad objectives of giving a unified base from which the group can be promoted more effectively and of making the spread of the groups interests more readily apparent than that given by the previous multiplicity of house-styles within the group. The new identity consists of a distinctive name style, which also serves the purpose of a mark, and letterstyle. Wherever appropriate the identity will be used to promote the Fisons name. It is not intended to incorporate the mark on finished products such as those supplied by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., where the trade name is normally all-important.



## NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

### PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

**Iron with Folic Acid.**—John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., Huntercombe Lane South, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks, announce the introduction of Pregfol capsules for the prevention and treatment of iron-deficiency and folic-acid anemias of pregnancy. Each capsule contains 0.5 mgm. of folic acid, B.P., and 200 mgm. of dried ferrous sulphate, B.P. The pack is bottle of 100 capsules [corrected note].

**Aqueous Bronchographic Medium.**—Bengué & Co., Ltd., Mount Pleasant, Alpertown, Wembley, have made available a new aqueous bronchographic medium, Hytrast, developed by Laboratoires André Guerbet, Paris, pioneers of the first radiological medium Lipiodol. Hytrast is described as an aqueous suspension of a mixture of two diiodised pyridone derivatives giving the extremely high iodine content of 50 per cent. w/v. Having a low particle size and viscosity characteristics, it "ensures a remarkably fine outlining of the bronchial tree," with minimal alveolar filling. The pack is a vial of 20 mls.

**Control of Stress Symptoms.**—John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., Huntercombe Lane South, Taplow, Berks, have launched a new speciality Serenid (oxazepam, Wyeth), for prompt control of stress symptoms. Patients on Serenid are stated to feel better from the start of treatment. Complete symptom control—relief of anxiety, tension, agitation, etc., and thus in many cases a lightening of associated depression—may reasonably be expected in three to seven days. At effective dose levels Serenid is claimed to cause few side effects. Undue sedation and ataxia are rarely problems. The drug is thus specially suitable both for patients who must remain alert and active or for the elderly and debilitated. Serenid is supplied as 15-mgm. scored and 10-mgm. tablets in bottles of 100 and 500. The makers recommend that the product should be treated as P.I, S.4b.

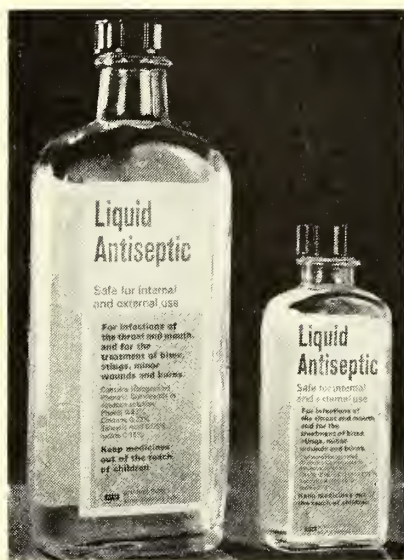
### OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

**Head Lotion.**—R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., 40 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1, have launched a new product Vanexane head lotion in 2-oz. container and in dispensing pack of 2 litres.

**Roll Pack.**—Wm. R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, state that, since March 7, Gelusil antacid tablets have been going out in packs of two and five 10-tablet rolls. Display outers are available in limited quantity from the company's representatives (six 20 and four 50 packs, with two twenties free).

**New Pack Size.**—Vick International, Ltd., 10 New Burlington Street, London, W.1, now present Vick cough drops in pouch of Essathene (cellulose laminated to white polythene); medicated in green, red and blue, lemon in yellow, red and blue, wild cherry in red and blue).

**A New Liquid Antiseptic.**—For National Pharmaceutical Union members only a new liquid antiseptic is available, claimed safe for internal and



external use. It contains phenol, 0.63 per cent.; chlorine, 0.22 per cent.; salicylic acid, 0.06 per cent.; and iodine, 0.15 per cent., with halogenated compounds.

### FOODS

**Slimming Biscuits.**—Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, have added lemon-puff Minibisks to their range of Slimfood products. They are available in one size only.

### VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

**Against Distemper in Puppies.**—Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Telford Road, Houndmills Estate, Basingstoke, Hants, have introduced to the veterinary profession Pre-Kavol, a new measles vaccine for immunising puppies against distemper. The vaccine may be used in puppies from three weeks of age and is understood to be effective even in the presence of high levels of maternal distemper antibodies. It is thus no longer necessary to leave a puppy at risk before immunity can be established with a conventional distemper vaccine. Immunity is produced in seventy-two hours and lasts for at least five months. Weaned puppies presented for vaccination with an unknown-immune status should receive an immediate dose of Pre-Kavol followed by Kavol, Kavol Plus or Kavak three to four weeks later (against distemper, hepatitis and leptospirosis). The product is presented as a freeze-dried vaccine—three doses per ampoule, together with an ampoule containing 1.5 ml of sterile diluent. After reconstitution 0.5 ml of the vaccine must be given intramuscularly with aseptic precautions. A sterile syringe and three sterile needles are included in each pack.

### COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

**"Portrait make-up".**—Dorothy Gray, Ltd., Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, are promoting a new "micron-thin, impenetrable film of high sheen" called "Portrait make-up film." It is described as a completely new, moisturised foun-

dation that covers perfectly, looks natural—and makes the skin feel smoother than silk. It is claimed not to streak, cake, flake away or change colour. There are six shades.

**A Trio of Nail Enamels.**—Innox (England), Ltd., 170 New Bond Street, London, W.1, have introduced three "gay, pretty nail enamels": Innox "In The Pink," regular and frosted, and Innox Fandango, regular, to harmonise with Innox Jewelfast lipsticks.

**Bath-salts Novelty.**—"Mr. McBunny," a plastic rabbit that, when empty, serves as a money bank, is offered by Abietsan Mfg. Co., Ltd., Concordia Works, Carmichael Road, London, S.E.25, in pink head and blue body or blue head and pink body, each containing concentrated (feather) bath salts in two colours showing through the hand-painted transparent container.

**Tonic Bath Salts.**—A new product Sona tonic bath salts of The Phillips, Scott & Turner Co., St. Marks Hill, Surbiton, Surrey, was found popular in



test marketings for its attractive foam on top of the water and carefully chosen perfumes (floral in rose and white; pine in green and white). Each is in 12-oz. and 20-oz. sizes.

**Film Launches Lipsticks.**—"Viva Maria," the latest Brigitte Bardot/Jeanne Moreau film, which opens in London early April, introduces "the two Marias," whose influence on fashion and cosmetics has already proved strong in France. The makers of *le Rouge Baiser*, inspired by the film, have introduced into their collection two new lipstick shades *Viva Maria I* (a "smouldering coral"), and *Viva Maria II* (a "passionate Mexican pink"). and have extended their cosmetic range to include two new *Viva Maria* eye shadows, in black-and-gold swivel cases in a sugar-almond lilac (*Viva Maria I*), and delicate silver-green (*Viva Maria II*). Manufacturers are P&M-Warrick, London, E.10.

### EXPANSION PROJECTS

MERCK & Co., New Jersey, U.S.A., plan to raise expenditure for research and development by 22 per cent. to almost \$40 millions in 1966. Such spending in 1965 totalled \$32.6 millions.

A DECISION taken recently by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., to bring forward by two years an expansion programme for the production of polyvinyl chloride should give the company a total capacity of 250,000 tons of P.V.C. a year by the beginning of 1968 instead of 1970 as originally intended.



# Scottish Hospital Pharmacists Confer

## DISCUSSIONS ON PROFESSIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS

IN the opening address at the second conference of Scottish hospital pharmacists held in Dunblane, Perth, March 14-16, DR. JOHN SMITH (deputy chief medical officer, Scottish Home and Health Department) commended the group on the choice of subjects for discussion. Some of the items having been discussed by the Grosset Committee, he said, it was unfortunate that that Committee's findings had not yet been published.

Dr. Smith felt that the hospital pharmacist should undertake only those responsibilities that were relevant to his professional function, and that, if any further duties were allocated to him, they should be appropriate to his professional training. Hospitals should arrange for their pharmacists to have access to refresher courses and reference books "and time off to keep up to date."

It was important to husband scientific professional skills, and that meant, among other things, delegating duties. The Douglas Committee had recommended the setting-up of prescribing committees, to which the pharmacist's advice would be a *sine qua non*. Regional advisory committees should be of real value in establishing "good communications" between hospitals. Though uniformity of practice would be a deadening thing, it would obviously be advantageous for the mobile doctor to have a similar system of prescribing and ward controls. The government, said Dr. Smith, was beginning to consider it necessary that their should be some kind of centrally functioning system, with possibly some administrative integration within hospitals.

### At Ward Level

First papers at the conference dealt with "The Place of the Hospital Pharmacist at Ward Level." In it DR. J. CROOKS (reader in the department of materia medica and therapeutics, Aberdeen) described a continuous programme of operational research into the problems associated with the prescribing and administration of drugs in Aberdeen Royal Infirmary during a three-year period. The complexity of modern drug prescribing in hospital had increased the load carried by the nursing staff to a level which, in the absence of appropriate changes in the procedures for the administration of drugs in particular and the pharmaceutical service in general, made frequent errors inevitable. A comparison of 400 prescriptions in an Aberdeen medical ward with the medicine lists used to administer drugs revealed differences of approximately 20 per cent. That figure was so alarming that it was checked in a Northern Ireland hospital, where a similar figure was encountered. The results of the survey were "staggering" in their medico-legal implications. They had now a new system of prescribing and administering drugs. The new routine required all prescriptions to be signed by a doctor, no ex-

ceptions being allowed. The invasion of "the traditional nursing field of purgation" had led to some difficulties, but they had been overcome. A prescription sheet had been designed that could be used as a medicine list. Design of the sheet had increased the legibility of the prescriptions written by the doctors, and had resulted in 70 per cent. of drug names being printed. Later a sheet had been devised that, by requiring the nurse to write the number of the prescription in an appropriate space, recorded the administration of the drug. The lower part of the sheet was used by medical staff for recording side effects. The new record enabled errors both of commission or omission to be investigated, and a review of 1,198 prescriptions had shown that recording or administration errors had been reduced to 10 per cent.

### Bonuses

One of the "bonuses" of a standardised record of drug prescribing was the possibility of using the drug record as a means of obtaining, on a regional or even national basis, information on the incidence of toxic effects of drugs. In Aberdeen a study was being made of the comparative efficiency of nursing and medical staffs in recording the side effects of drugs.

It was clear that doctors tended to under-report and nurses to over-report such side-effects, and the desirability of obtaining an independent assessment, using both medical and nursing sources of information, was apparent. Dr. Crooks suggested that the pharmacist might be the best person to do that. If so, it would require his incorporation in the ward team. There were other reasons why that step was desirable. The functions of the pharmacist in hospital practice had radically changed because of the pharmaceutical revolution. Most drugs were commercially prepared and prepacked, and hospital pharmacies had tended to degenerate into supply departments. It was wasteful not to use the pharmacists' special skills and training where they were most required, namely in the ward.

MR. GRAHAM CALDER, in a paper on the place of the hospital pharmacist at ward level, said that the pharmacist was trained to read and interpret a prescription given to him by a clinician. The only satisfactory place to do that was at ward level. That was where the decision on drug treatment was taken. It was where the prescription was born, where the decision on dosage was taken, the method of administration decided, and where the drug was administered. If the pharmacist was to play his full rôle in that sequence of events, he must be available where all of those happened.

Members of the pharmacy department at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary had now been working in a ward for over three months. "Initially, all we have attempted to do is to supply the ward

with sufficient drugs for the treatment of the patients currently undergoing such treatment for a period of twenty-four hours (forty-eight hours during a week-end) and to supply to the ward such drugs as they would be reasonably expected to use in emergencies." The ward sister had ceased to order drugs except those subject to the D.D.A. The adoption of a method of supply direct by the ward pharmacist was only possible where there was a standard system of prescribing. The pharmacy stock was taken in a trolley to the ward and the drugs "as per all prescriptions" were placed in a suitable place in the ward "If, for instance, there are six patients each receiving two tablets of 0.25 mgm. digoxin tablets, then twelve tablets are supplied in one bottle properly labelled."

### Few Difficulties

Difficulties encountered by the method were surprisingly few in number. The advantages were self-evident. The pharmacist saw all the prescriptions for every patient, and saw also the ward stocks every day. He saw the physicians and the surgeons in charge of the patients and discussed the treatments with them. If there was doubt about the availability of a preparation because of supply difficulties in the pharmacy, the matter could be discussed immediately. Formulations, dosages, physical and therapeutic incompatibilities, storage conditions and a multiplicity of other things were also readily discussed.

Another big advantage was that the actual drug administration could be checked and, "once we have finally evolved a satisfactory drug-recording sheet, as Dr. Crooks has already explained, we would be in a position to record every administration of a drug."

Mr. Calder said they had discovered that one hour of a pharmacist's work was required to provide such a service to a sixty-bedded general medical ward. In the pilot scheme it was apparent that there was also considerable saving in nursing time, making nurses available for other duties to which they could better devote their time. There was also evidence of improved quality in patient care.

To implement the system in a 600-bed hospital would possibly demand other pharmacy staff. At Aberdeen Royal Infirmary it was estimated that the job could be tackled with three extra dispensing assistants. "If we extended to the full group we would need more assistants-in-dispensing and probably another two pharmacists."

During a discussion some members expressed doubts about the likely saving in applying the system to mixed hospital groups scattered over wide areas. Some reservations were also made as to emergency supplies of drugs and about costing records. Some contributors considered that the difficulties might arise in tracing transactions in Dangerous Drugs, and sug-



gested that the sheets were hardly adequate for D.D.A. checks. Doubts were expressed about the part to be played by the pharmacist in detecting and recording untoward effects of drugs. Some pharmacists felt that those aspects should first be dealt with by the medical and nursing staffs and then, if necessary, discussed with the pharmacist. Almost all suggested that to implement the scheme would require increased staffs and possibly cause difficulties in the pharmacy. DR. CROOKS, in reply, pointed out the pharmacist would be on the ward at specific times, and it would be known that he would be available for discussion about the treatments. Essentially any recording system was a compromise, but the Aberdeen scheme provided an incentive to all staffs to be more careful when prescribing or giving drugs. "Although it does not ensure the patient will get the drug, there is a reasonable chance of it." Knowing the standard of the newly qualified medical staffs he did not expect that pharmacists would experience any difficulties in discussing treatments. "It is a matter of personalities, but that is life in general." Where a ward pharmacist system had been introduced other wards had clamoured for its introduction.

Dr. Crooks explained his view that the pharmacist had a part to play in communicating information on toxic effects. He could foresee the possibility that the pharmacist, with his special training, might well edit the reporting of side effects by medical and nursing staff. MR. CALDER suggested that those who considered the scheme a "pipe dream" should try it first. He countered the criticisms about possible D.D.A. problems by pointing out that, under that arrangement, the pharmacist saw ward stocks every day. "The totting-up is a good deal easier." Costings were by weekly records. Bulk liquids were stored in ward cupboards, the contents of which were determined after discussions between doctors, nurses and the pharmacist. Asked about out-patient dispensing, Mr. Calder suggested it was usually a problem of local circumstances and tradition, but the scheme had solved the problem of 98 per cent. of the patients who were going home. The pharmacist, by being "on the ward," knew what was happening.

### Trends in Formulation

Adopting the title "Formulation Stability and Quality" MR. GEOFFREY SMITH (Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) discussed in his paper the significance of recent trends in formulation in relation to changing concepts of the stability and quality of medicines. He said the most significant changes in methods of formulation had not arisen through advances in pharmaceutical technology but from advances in the knowledge of drug action. Those advances were influencing not only the approach to formulation but also ideas on stability and quality.

The biological effects of a drug depended not only upon its chemical nature but also upon the pharmaceutical form in which it was administered.

Studies in "biopharmaceutics" were leading to a new approach to formulation, which was becoming an integral part of drug research. The onset, degree and duration of drug action at a particular site depended first upon its absorption and then upon its distribution, metabolism—and excretion. Many investigations were being carried out on absorption from gastro-intestinal tract, skin, mouth, rectum, eye or by injection. There were gaps in the knowledge, particularly about the fate of drugs used in the treatment of skin diseases. Although physiological factors such as alimentary motility and intestinal blood flow and pathological factors, such as disease and surgery, might affect absorption, the usual rate-determining factor in the absorption of a drug was its rate of solution. Hence the medicine must release the drug readily, so that solution could occur in the gastro-intestinal tract. Absorption then occurred principally by the diffusion of the ionised molecules through the gastro-intestinal epithelium which had characteristics of a lipid membrane. The rate of diffusion depended upon the degree of ionisation at the site of absorption; only un-ionised molecules dissolved in the lipid membrane and they then diffused to the plasma. Absorption also depended upon the lipid-water partition coefficient of the drug.

### Effect of Partition Coefficient and pH

Dicoumarol was an example of a drug with a high lipid/water partition coefficient, but it was precipitated in gastric juice, so that its rate of absorption was limited by the solution rate of the precipitated crystals. The relatively low solubility of aspirin at gastric pH limited the amount available for absorption in the stomach before the drug passed to the intestine; in practice, more aspirin was absorbed from the intestine because of its greater solubility at pH 5.3, even though a smaller proportion of the molecule was un-ionised at that pH.

Some drugs were poorly absorbed, even though they might be water-soluble. For example, neomycin, streptomycin, and quaternary ammonium compounds were poorly absorbed because they were completely ionised in the gut; succinyl-sulphathiazole was poorly absorbed because even its un-ionised form was not lipid-soluble.

Knowledge of the physicochemical properties of a new drug in relation to its absorption was important to the formulation in his choice of a suitable dosage form and in the process of manufacture. The formulated medicine should release the drug in the right form at the right place at the right time. It might have appeared to be desirable to administer many soluble drugs in the form of a solution, mixture or syrup rather than as a solid form, which required to disintegrate and release the drug for solution in the gastro-intestinal tract. But most modern drugs were highly potent, and precision of dosage of liquid medicines was poor. Sometimes new drugs were introduced in hard capsules and subsequently marketed as tablets when further compatibility and stability tests

had been completed on tablet formulations.

Particle size might affect onset, degree, and duration of action. The drug must be released in the appropriate size for optimal action. Surface area of particles was often related to absorption, but particle-size distribution might also be important. Actual solubility, not only rate of solution, could increase with decreasing size, in micron range. Examples of drugs in which size or surface area was important were griseofulvin, chloramphenicol, sulphafurazole, phenothiazine.

Drug absorption and clinical response could be affected by pharmaceutical adjuncts used in formulation. That effect was additional to effects caused by chemical incompatibility between drugs and excipients. For example, dicalcium phosphate, which was used as a filler in tablets, reduced the absorption of tetracycline, whereas glucosamine enhanced the absorption of the drug. Before the effect of dicalcium phosphate was recognised, the use of tetracycline tablets from different sources could lead to large differences in blood levels. High-potency calciferol tablets containing calcium phosphate as a filler were shown to give rise to calcium toxicity in patients on high doses.

The hexahydric alcohol sorbitol was used extensively as a vehicle in place of, or in addition to, sucrose syrups. An experimental vitamin preparation containing sorbitol showed enhanced absorption of cyanocobalamin. The addition of sorbitol to paracetamol tablets had been shown not only to act as a dispersing agent but also to enhance absorption of the drug.

Adsorbents such as kaolin, and viscose additives such as methylcellulose, might also effect absorption. With tablets, variation in methods of preparing the granules and in the degree of compression could affect solution of the drug and thus the clinical response. Prolonged-action preparations had the disadvantage of showing great variations in response between patients; it was also difficult to standardise them.

### Premature

Mr. Smith felt that far too many preparations had been introduced prematurely, and sometimes without the full knowledge of "what was happening in the patient."

The concept of stability of medicines was being influenced, he said, by recent work on the physicochemical factors involved. There was a growing awareness of the importance of uniformity of clinical response and safety, signifying that a change of emphasis was taking place. The extent of chemical decomposition was important, but the primary interest now was the influence of decomposition on clinical effects and toxicity. "We also wish to know the effects of other changes (for example, hardening of tablets, reactions between excipients, leaching of substances from the container) on absorption, clinical response and toxicity."

There was much to learn about the facts of plastic containers in which were incorporated a wide variety of fillers.

Injections, elixirs and linctuses of



diamorphine had been prescribed and dispensed for years in Great Britain. It was now known that hydrolysis to morphine occurred fairly quickly, and preparations kept for a few months might hydrolyse up to 50 per cent., though the figures reported were slightly variable.

The British Pharmacopœia specified that an injection should be "freshly prepared," but many injections and other preparations used in the past must have contained largely morphine. It was pertinent to ask whether the desirable properties of diamorphine could be attributed to morphine. "Perhaps a clinical trial of freshly prepared, unhydrolysed diamorphine preparations is called for!"

On stability testing Mr. Smith referred to the importance of kinetic studies, and suggested that accelerated-stability tests might well be carried out at fluctuating as well as at elevated temperatures.

A new concept of quality control was based upon the need to ensure uniformity of clinical response and limitation of toxicity. Evaluation of quality by conventional means was sometimes unrealistic, in that some assays were not specific and subject to considerable error. There were no tests for toxic impurities and limits for degradation products. Mr. Smith suggested that tests to limit impurities from any source should replace the conventional specifications. That would involve many other problems, but new techniques were being employed and developed. He was of the opinion that realistic control methods for compressed tablets that could indicate their clinical response were necessary. He also criticised disintegration tests as being of limited value since they did not determine whether or not the drug would be released from the tablet. Determination of solution rate was more promising, but there was a need for much more research.

In concluding Mr. Smith asked for opinions on the B.P.C. monographs.

## Discussion

Many of the hospital pharmacists present thought they could control stocks in the pharmacy and on the wards by an adequate system of inspection and the use of appropriate labels. Some, however, were concerned about the inadequate storage facilities in wards, especially so that drugs could be kept in their own refrigerators and not "next to the butter" in refrigerators used for food. Labels showing manufacturing dates and validity periods were held to be often essential for guiding nursing staffs, though some doubted whether all the instructions would be read. There was a suggestion that the British Pharmaceutical Codex should provide information on the metabolism of drugs and give details of international non-proprietary names. There was discussion on whether the patient would ultimately gain if drugs available only as proprietary formulations were to be made available to hospital pharmacists in the pure form. Agreement was general that such pure substances would be useful in paediatric treatments and possibly in geriatrics and dermatology. Physicochemical in-

formation would, however, be essential, and it would be useful to be told "what we can dilute a preparation with." Opinion was divided whether it was practicable to subject to quality controls similar to those applied by manufacturers, products manufactured in bulk in the hospital pharmacy and whether, if not, the manufacture of preparations in the hospital pharmacy could be justified. One group of pharmacists pointed out that manufacture in the hospital pharmacy was carried out to save money, and extra tests would "be against that." Another group considered that simple tests might be carried out "at regional level," still other pharmacists thought it would benefit "us and our patients" if hospital and retail pharmacies were made subject to the same quality controls. Such a scheme might also help hospital pharmacists to obtain more facilities. It was generally accepted that only simple tests could be carried out at the smaller hospitals.

## More Criticism Expected

Replying to the points raised Mr. SMITH said he had taken note of the need for better storage facilities on wards. He had expected more criticism of the B.P.C. The suggestion that the metabolism of drugs should be included in monographs prompted him to say that there was a general desire to improve the "action and uses" sections. He had realised there was a need for special preparations of drugs for paediatric and dermatological purposes. His own experience was that the most reputable companies were helpful about providing "pure" drugs, especially when they were given adequate information of the purpose behind the request. He thought complaints that manufacturers withheld information were over-emphasised, and he wondered whether consultants appreciated the pharmaceutical and pharmacological problems involved when they asked for special preparations.

On the whole it did not appear practicable to carry out complete quality controls on preparations manufactured in bulk in the hospital pharmacy, bearing in mind that such controls involved testing raw materials, containers, and the final preparation.

Costings of hospital-manufactured preparations appeared to show that they were cheaper than those offered commercially "because you have not done the proper quality controls."

MR. CHARLES C. STEVENS (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and chairman, Macclesfield Group Hospitals Management Committee) contributed the final paper at the Conference, its title "Responsibilities of the Hospital Pharmacist for Dispensed Medicines."

Mr. Stevens said it was a pity that the section of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, that required a pharmacist to be in charge of authorised premises and his name notified to the Pharmaceutical Society did not apply to hospital pharmacists. It would help their status and position if their professional society had the right to intervene in hospital pharmacy as it had in general practice—to strike off from the register, for example, the name of a hospital pharmacist who showed a lack

of professional responsibility when dealing with dispensed medicines.

## Average Competence

In a transaction in which a person held himself out as having professional skill, the law expected him to show the average amount of competence associated with the proper discharge of the duties of the profession. If he fell short of that and injured someone in consequence, he was not behaving reasonably. It was notable that, in most professions and trades, each generation convicted its predecessor of ignorance, and there was a steady rise in standards of competence. Surgery had long passed the stage at which Socrates could describe it as cutting and cautery, and the current weekend conference demonstrated the advances in pharmacy. The hospital pharmacist, in all his professional actions, particularly that of dispensing, must act as a reasonable pharmacist must act. He was not expected to be as knowledgeable as a professor straight from a university, but neither was he to be old-fashioned or out of date. If, however, the question arose in the courts, evidence would be called to show what his professional colleagues would do in similar circumstances. Obviously, then, every hospital pharmacist must keep up to date by reading and refresher courses, not letting his standard of professional skill fall below the average. That aspect underlined the need for post-graduate courses, if only to keep up the standard of professional care. As to what the legal standard of care was, Mr. Stevens quoted the *British Medical Journal's* legal correspondent as saying in 1963 "the standard is not set by the courts, which have to rely on the expert evidence that is called, but by the conscience of the profession itself." He asked all pharmacists to note "it is your conscience and increasing standards that will raise your profession."

What was the position when a pharmacist had dispensed accurately but the doctor had prescribed wrongly? There was a duty on the pharmacist to check the prescription and to refer back to the prescriber over-doses, incompatibility, or anything that appeared abnormal. If, then, the prescriber stated that the prescription must be dispensed as written, the pharmacist would have discharged his legal liability.

A subject fraught with emotion was that of substitution. He wished merely to relate it to civil responsibility and accuracy. In most hospitals authority has been given by the board or appropriate committee to substitute a generic for a proprietary product. It was then the professional duty of the pharmacist to make sure that what he provided was in line with what the prescriber wanted. The authorisation from the hospital board covered only trademark liability. The hospital pharmacist was left to decide, in accordance with his professional responsibility, what should be given. "If he deviates from the correct line of conduct, either by substituting when no authority has been given by the prescriber, or by making a mistake in his therapeutic equivalents," he could run into serious trouble.

(To be concluded)





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## Pharmacists' Widening Responsibilities

THOSE responsible for organising the second conference of Scottish hospital pharmacists at Dunblane last week-end (see p. 252) showed by the programme they had drawn up that they were aware of basic problems of communication within the profession and the importance of providing a platform for the presentation of papers and facilities for colleagues to meet and discuss them.

The participants at Dunblane could hardly fail to be stimulated by some or all the ideas put forward. It was apposite that the first paper should concern the best deployment of hospital pharmacists' special knowledge and the part of the hospital in which it should be put to use. The "Aberdeen system" as it came to be termed (it is described on p. 252) involves a pharmacist in taking medicines and supplies to the ward and issuing or dispensing them on the spot, in quantities to last patients twenty-four hours on weekdays or forty-eight hours at week-ends. The system has the great merit that the pharmacist is present at specific times at the place at which the prescription is written and the treatment given. He is thus able to discuss with the doctors or nursing staff all aspects of the treatment. Another advantage of the system is that it makes evident the pharmacist as an active member of the hospital team. The Aberdeen system arose from surveying patients' treatment sheets containing the doctors' intentions concerning drug administration, and comparing them with ward medicine lists to show how those intentions were interpreted by the nurses and translated into the actual administration of drugs. It was found in the survey that errors of transcription, omission or commission occurred with disturbing frequency. To obviate such risks a single document was devised on which to record both prescriptions and drug administrations. The system has still further developed (*Lancet*, February 13, 1965, p. 373), from a check on drug administration to a record of adverse effects from drug dosage. The adoption of the single document heralded the concept of a "ward pharmacist," and it is already apparent at Aberdeen that the patient is more likely, under the new system, to get the medicine prescribed for him. Another outcome is that ward stocks are under continuous surveillance by the ward pharmacist, leading to increased efficiency and economy in the use of drugs. If some of the hospital pharmacists present seemed less than enthusiastic at a first encounter with the scheme, it is likely that they will become converted to

it as more experience is gained from the system at Aberdeen and wherever else it is adopted.

A new approach to formulation and new ideas on stability and quality, as referred to in Mr. Geoffrey Smith's paper, have been evident in all sections of pharmacy. They result from advances in knowledge of drug action, and the realisation that it is essential for a proper treatment that uniformity of clinical response to medicines should be ensured, and toxicity limited, by every possible means. Those present at the conference showed well in their remarks their awareness of the complex problems created by new formulated medicines, and their concern to ensure that the products they prepared were effective. They appeared generally to accept that, in ordinary cases, the use of the formulated proprietary preparations prescribed was to the advantage of the patient, and that only in exceptional circumstances would demands for supplies of "pure" substances for experimental formulations—as envisaged in the Leeds Branch motion to be discussed at the Pharmaceutical Society's Branch Representatives' meeting (see *C. & D.*, February 12, p. 148)—be advantageous to the patient. Those situations would mainly concern, perhaps, paediatric and geriatric patients and certain dermatological treatments.

Most pharmacists will agree with the Scottish hospital pharmacists' recommendation that manufacturers should always give some indication as to how their proprietary specialities may be diluted.

That apparent attitude to formulated proprietary preparations was probably reinforced after Mr. C. C. Stevens's paper on pharmacists' responsibility for the accuracy of dispensed medicines. Mr. Stevens pointed out that permission given by a hospital authority to its pharmacist to substitute covered him only in respect of trade-mark law. He was still left to decide for himself which product to substitute for any given proprietary preparation, and he alone must accept responsibility for that "professional act." The whole problem, together with the related one of responsibility for ensuring a satisfactory system of work by technicians within the pharmacy, will no doubt be given further close consideration by all the hospital pharmacists present at the conference, and by others who come to read the reports.

It should be noted no less by pharmacists in general practice that they are responsible for ensuring that the standard of care given by the unqualified person carrying out a professional task under their supervision must be that of the average qualified person.

## Census-taking in Hospital

DURING 1966, halfway through the normal ten-year interval, a population census is being taken in Great Britain. Reason for taking it is the accelerated movement of people from one part of the country to another, and the need to know a good deal more about who is living where and in what circumstances if policies of health, housing and other areas of social legislation are to be intelligently formulated.

The 1966 census differs from all previous censuses in being based entirely on a 10 per cent. sample (though a try-out was made in 1961 with extra questions to 10 per cent. of the population). The sampling method presents no specially acute problems for householders, but does require careful attention to detailed methods



in institutions such as hospitals. One essential is that the 10 per cent. of patients and staff enumerated shall be strictly a "random" sample as technically defined for statistical purposes. There must be no selection of patients because they may be less "difficult" or of staff because they may be considered more convenient to approach.

The enumeration is being carried out in about only 135 out of about 1,332 smaller medical establishments (such as nursing homes with fifteen patients and staff or less). Those smaller establishments are being fully enumerated. In the larger hospitals the 10 per cent. formula is being applied by an "uncomputed" system of selection. An enumerator will deliver in April two types of form—a blue "L" form from which patients and staff will be chosen, and a grey "P" form that each person selected will fill up individually. Names of resident staff will be listed on the "L" form in some systematic arrangement (for example alphabetical) from central record books or staff registers, and patients at ward level, possibly by ward sisters. The names are required to be written down the page in columns. At the top of each page is a code number (from one to ten). The person listed on that code line is the one who will be given the grey "P" form to complete, and information written on that form will be as confidential as the relationship between a hospital and its

patients. The "census moment" is midnight, taking in any baby born before the clock strikes twelve even though the baby, or any of the sampled patients, should survive only for minutes afterwards. Patients who are unable to fill in the form will have it completed for them by hospital staff. At each institution the census is being made the administrative responsibility of a "chief resident officer" (ordinarily, perhaps, the secretary).

Apart from legal obligations imposed on hospital staffs they have the incentive of possible benefit to medical research in the future. For example, the census will yield accurate information for the study of mortality rates and on the apparent concentration of a disease in a particular area of the country. It may provide evidence about the relationship of disease to local geographical conditions. Movements of the population, when analysed, may even establish new facts and new statistics of medical significance. The type of illumination provided by the census will be, in the words of one of its framers, "background lighting" throwing up subjects on which to turn the spotlight of specialised "field" investigations if necessary.

In a message thanking hospital management staffs in advance for their co-operation the Registrar General describes the census as one which has had, "in concept," no precedent in Britain's history.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN A COMING "FLOOD OF UNUSED MEDICINES"? And an "Old Boys' Club" within the Council?

THE possibility of chemists having to cope with cascades of unconsumed cough mixtures returned to their premises by members of the public was contemplated by the Pharmaceutical Society's Council at its meeting on March 2.

The minutes of the Practice Committee contained a reference to a meeting of the National Home Safety Committee upon which the Organisation Committee had received a report from MRS. E. J. M. LEIGH.

Mrs. Leigh told the Council that in April, May and June RoSPA (the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents) was undertaking a publicity campaign to induce the public to return unused medicines to pharmacies for destruction. She asked that publicity should be given to the fact in the pharmaceutical Press.

MR. J. B. GROSSET reminded the Council that discussions were in progress with the Ministry of Health about the best method of collecting and destroying unused medicines. He thought it would be wrong to refer to the RoSPA campaign before the Ministry had considered the matter.

MR. F. W. ADAMS (secretary and registrar) thought that there was another aspect of the matter. "If RoSPA is embarking on a campaign to tell the public to take surplus medicines to pharmacies, we do not want the first intimation of this to our members to be when they are flooded with medicine," he said. MR. J. P. KERR: "Would not it have been courteous if RoSPA had asked our permission?" MR. ADAMS: That is true, but courtesy does not always control people's actions.

Presenting the minutes of the Committee, the chairman (Mr. J. B. GROSSET) said that, in pursuance of the Council's policy of encouraging the use of the title "pharmacy," it was suggested that an article might be published on the matter in the Society's journal. The Society had sought to have medicines excluded from the Protection of Consumers (Trade Descriptions) Bill now before Parliament, since medicines were to be the subject of separate comprehen-

sive legislation, and it was considered inadvisable for them to be subject to two separate systems of control.

The Committee considered a request for the approval of a scheme for the collection of unused medicines to be used for a charitable purpose. The Committee thought such schemes should be discouraged since the identity of quality of medicines which had passed through a number of hands could no longer be guaranteed.

The Organisation Committee also reported that the president (Mr. J. C. BLOOMFIELD) had appointed the following delegates to the general assembly of the International Pharmaceutical Federation to be held in Madrid in September: Miss M. A. Burr and Messrs. A. Aldington, E. A. Brocklehurst, C. W. Maplethorpe, T. Reid, H. Steinman, W. J. Tristram and F. W. Adams.

MR. D. E. SPARSHOTT said that, while not wishing to comment adversely on the nominations, "I hope that on the next occasion it won't be an 'old boys' club' and that some of the younger members of the Council will be permitted to go." MR. BLOOMFIELD said he accepted the criticism—which Mr. Sparshott assured him was not a criticism of the president's decision.

THE PRESIDENT referred to the death of Sir Henry Guy Dain at the age of ninety-five (see *C. & D.*, March 5, p. 226) and paid a tribute to his services to pharmacy. Mr. Bloomfield welcomed Professor M. Weatherall to the Council as a Privy Council nominee, and expressed the pleasure of their colleagues at the reappointment of Drs. W. Lane-Petter and S. R. F. Whittaker.

The minutes of the meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee were presented by its chairman (Miss M. A. Burr) included the recommendation that a summer holiday grant of £15 each should be made to the seventy single and £30 each to the five married annuitants.

Following the procedure of previous years, the Committee recommended that a donation of £105 should be made to the Royal Wolverhampton School. It was re-



ported that the following legacies had been received from the estates of the former members of the Society:—BENEVOLENT FUND: Harold Barker, Bristol (died May 1965), £52 10s.; William Edwin Arthur Clark, Sidmouth (died October 1965), £4,000; George Whittle, Birmingham (died October 1950), £800. ORPHAN FUND: Harold Barker, Bristol (died May 1965), £52 10s; George Whittle, Birmingham (died October 1950), £800.

MR. W. J. TRISTRAM (chairman) presented the minutes of the Organisation Committee. They showed that over 17,500 replies (66 per cent.) had been received to the questionnaire on the location and incomes of pharmacists.

The Agricultural and Veterinary Practice subcommittee reported that it was preparing notes for pharmacists who intended to develop the agricultural and veterinary aspects of pharmaceutical practice. The notes would help them to contribute to deliberations of the local study groups that were being organised by the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to examine the economic aspects of disease prevention. It was reported that there were now 161 members of the Agricultural and Veterinary Pharmacy Group, the annual meeting of which would be held at the Society's house at 3 p.m. on April 27 to discuss "The Future of Agriculture and Veterinary Pharmacy."

The Committee asked for the attention of pharmacists who supplied veterinary preparations for use in dairy farming to be drawn to the difficulties experienced by some farmers from the presence of inhibitory substances in milk. Farmers should be advised to pay particular attention to the periods during which milk from treated cows was required to be withheld from the market, and to the possibility that methods of medication, additional to the intramammary, might cause inhibitory substances to appear in the milk.

It was noted that the places in the agricultural and veterinary course to be held at Portsmouth College of Technology in July had all been filled.

The Minutes of the Publications Committee, presented by MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST, recorded that the Supplement 1966 to the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1963, would come into effect in the United Kingdom on August 1.

## SOME THOUGHTS ON RETIRING

By ALLAN SHEPHERD, M.P.S.

(Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 1951-66)

**P**HARMACEUTICAL journalists have been described as being "numerically few, but of great interest." It has been my pleasure for many years to work amongst this small group of people and to derive a good deal of satisfaction from doing so. At the end of the First World War, having served in the Royal Flying Corps, later to be transferred to the newly formed Royal Air Force, I found myself, in common with other young service leavers, in need of a career. A chance meeting one day in Edinburgh with a cousin, a pharmacist who had given up the profession for the Church, led to a discussion during which the word "pharmacy" was mentioned. "Why don't you take up pharmacy?" said my cousin. "It's a thoroughly worth-while job." So along we went to see the then Resident Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society in Scotland, the late Mr. J. Rutherford Hill.

My introduction to our craft was in Edinburgh, where I entered into a four-year apprenticeship under the late Mr. Kenneth J. C. MacLennan, at that time proprietor of G. H. Laird & Son (now Taylors), at 40 Queensferry Street. This pharmacy, possibly one of the best all-round businesses in Edinburgh at that time, undertook a good deal of dispensing, as well as a brisk trade in cosmetics and sundries. I can still see, in my mind's eye, the piles of Dubarry coffrets occupying every spare inch of space before the Christmas rush. Soon I graduated from the more menial

The Law Committee reported, through its chairman (MR. J. P. KERR) that during January the premises of 909 authorised sellers and 379 traders had been inspected.

Proceedings had been recommended against three authorised sellers and five traders for alleged infringements of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. It was also recommended that warning letters be sent to one authorised seller and three traders. During the month warning letters had been sent to three persons—not authorised sellers of poisons—in respect of sales of preparations containing Part I poisons.

Registrar's report for 1965 revealed that there had been a slight decrease in the number of pharmacists registered during the year and that the number of premises registered had continued to decline (see p. 243).

The minutes of the meeting of the Ethical Committee, presented by its chairman (MR. W. M. DARLING) revealed that the Committee had considered two cases related to signs advertising dispensing services erected in forecourts of pharmacy premises. The Committee had decided to direct the pharmacists concerned that the signs must be removed. A pharmacist had asked for advice about sub-letting (to an optician and to a chiropodist) rooms over his company's pharmacy. The Committee took the view that any arrangement made should provide for complete physical separation of the pharmacy from the proposed consulting rooms. The Committee considered a publicity scheme that made use of a booklet purporting to list a reliable guide to "shops and services . . . the best of their kind in your area. . . ." The Committee decided that a pharmacist whose name had been included in the booklet should be asked to withdraw it.

It had been reported that Welcome Wagons (U.K.), Ltd., recently established in Great Britain, operated a publicity scheme whereby "trained hostesses" promoted the interests of companies by visiting prospective customers. The Committee recommended that pharmacists should not take part in that kind of advertising, and the company had agreed to inform the staff of the company of the Society's views.

The Films Committee suggested that the History of Pharmacy Committee should be asked to advise on the production of a new film recording out-dated dispensing techniques. The recommendation was adopted.

tasks to helping the dispensers and serving the customers. Some of my time was spent at the then branch shop (no longer in existence) at 27 Earl Grey Street. Apprenticeship over I proceeded to "Duncans" (Royal Dispensary School of Pharmacy) where, under the tutelage of Eric Knott, I learned my pharmacy well enough to pass the "Minor" at the first go.

### Single Ticket to London

I soon made my way to London where I found a post as a dispenser at Camden Town. Later, I succeeded in obtaining a dispensing position with Scott, Warner & Co. in Fore Street in the City of London, a unique establishment in those days (1925-26). Most of the dispensing was of foreign prescriptions, German predominating. In fact, Scott, Warner was virtually a Continental pharmacy in the heart of London, and it was there that I first acquired an interest in prescriptions from all over the world. One day, reading the *C. & D.*, I noticed an advertisement offering a post in an "English" pharmacy in Cannes, in the South of France, and decided to apply. Here, I thought, was a chance to see the world, or at least some of it, at no expense to myself. I got the job.

"What about bringing out with you," wrote my new employer, "a few of the things we need." "Certainly," said I, knowing nothing of Customs regulations. Nothing hap-



pened on this side of the Channel, but at the French port the Customs officer expressed some surprise at this unusual kind of tourist who seemed to be carrying a complete dispensary in his cabin trunk. "Je suis infirme," said I, brightly. And it worked. I was thankful, however, that the officer failed to locate the gross or so of clinical thermometers neatly stacked at the bottom of the trunk. It was a longish but interesting journey by train in those days, especially the final stretch along the Mediterranean coast, blue sea and sky—quite different from anything I had ever seen before. Arriving at Cannes, I made my way to my new domicile to find a beautifully fitted pharmacy in English style—mahogany fixtures, shop rounds—the lot!

I soon discovered that I was to work in the dispensary, that the hours were from 9 till 6 with a two-hour break for lunch. My salary was not princely, but I managed to pay for a room and meals, the latter at about 12 francs a go—and excellent meals they proved to be. I had a spot of bother with the waitress about the tip, until one day she took me aside and gravely lectured me on the French word *pourboire* and its importance in the scheme of things. We always had a little money over for a mild flutter or two at the local casino.

Life at the Pharmacie Rondet (still flourishing in the Rue d'Antibes) was very enjoyable—not too arduous, although there was no time to slack. One could always engage in a little badinage with the French *preparateurs* who really thought they had the art of dispensing all buttoned up. I remember one day being rebuked by the chief *preparateur* who took the view that, being English, I could probably do nothing right! "But I am not English, I am Scottish!" I explained. "C'est la même chose," said he. That did it! But we finished up the best of friends.

Cannes, circa 1927, was the winter holiday resort *par excellence*. The *élite* of all nationalities took their expensive ease in the sun, and many of them patronised the pharmacy. Prescriptions rolled in—British, Polish, German, American and, of course, French and Italian. We worked hard all morning, then a quick lunch and down to the Croisette for a laze in the sun. In the evenings we would spend an hour or two at the "Sporting" Casino (for the locals), at the cinema or at the Casino theatre. On Sundays we took trips to Monaco, Grasse or up the Gorge du Loup, or to Peira Cava to watch the winter sports in the snow. Swimming at Cannes and Juan-les-Pins was first-class, and all this helped to make my Continental experience unforgettable. I spent two winters (November to March) at Cannes, filling in the summer months with a managerial post in Sussex.

### Multiple Experiences

On my final return from the Continent I joined the multiple firm of Parkes (Chemists), Ltd., first doing locum work and then, for a time, managing the Brondesbury (London) branch of that organisation. After a couple of seasons at Cannes I found Brondesbury quite a change, but I soon got used to it and thoroughly enjoyed that part of my working life. I learned a lot about salesmanship and the vital significance of the figures on the till roll. I was still, of course, an avid reader of the *C. & D.*, and one day, browsing through the famous "supplement" I suddenly noticed that that esteemed journal was itself in need of a little pharmaceutical assistance. "Some knowledge of languages, able to write, etc.," said the advertisement. Dare I? Yes—why not? That was in 1929.

In due course, I was summoned to 42 Cannon Street. Fortunately for me I was neither asked to carry on a conversation in a foreign tongue nor to write a leading article, but I got the job just the same, thereupon entering an entirely new world where a second profession, that of journalism, had to be painstakingly learned from the beginning. I started under the eye of the late Mr. Howard Bayles, then Assistant Editor of the *C. & D.*, on the "Business Changes" section of the paper. Mr. J. P. Forrester occupied the editorial chair at the time. I was terrified of Howard Bayles at first, but I quickly discovered his great

kindness of heart, and his encyclopædic knowledge, not only of pharmacy, but of all the skills that enter into the creation of a newspaper. My days at "Number 42" were numbered. A new building at 28 Essex Street was in the offing. We moved in 1930.

In 1935 I again contracted an attack of the wanderlust, and decided the time was ripe to gain a little more experience of the world outside the editorial pages—in advertising, to be precise. In that year I joined the advertisement department of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., in the section then responsible for the production of literary material in the form of medical brochures, propagatory and direction leaflets, journal advertisements, price lists and so on. Working in an organisation with such world-wide ramifications was an unforgettable experience, both at Snow Hill and later at Euston Road. But I am afraid the printers' ink in my bloodstream prevailed in the end, and in 1940 I was back at 28 Essex Street to rejoin the *C. & D.*, this time under the Editorship of the late Mr. O. F. C. Bromfield, later to be succeeded by the present Editor, Mr. Owen H. Waller. I was for a time Editor of the "Export Review of the British Drug and Chemical Industries," a paper that did much to keep the picture of the pharmaceutical industry before overseas customers during the war and in the immediate post-war period.

### A Publisher's Lot . . .

Like the policeman's, a publisher's lot is not always a happy one, but I must say that by and large I have thoroughly enjoyed my final job with the *C. & D.* I was lucky enough to be selected in 1951 to succeed as Publisher Mr. J. R. Goldthorpe, who had occupied the Publisher's chair for about fifteen years, and had set a high standard for the department. People often ask what a publisher does for a living. No such uncertainty in the public mind attaches to the work of the Editor, whose function is well understood. Broadly, in the conduct of a periodical, or a newspaper for that matter, the publisher is the business manager, the person who, *inter alia*, sees that the paper pays its way, who looks after the advertising contracts, conducts the day-to-day business of the paper, "vets" the advertisement copy, makes up the advertisement pages, etc. Since a healthy circulation is the key to the whole affair, the publisher is greatly concerned with that aspect of the business.

When I first entered the publishing department, shortly before taking over my present post, and saw what the work entailed, I was inclined to say "goodbye" to all the pharmacy I had ever learned. I was soon to find out how wrong I was. One of the most exacting tasks falling to my lot was the examination and passing of all new advertisement "copy" coming into the office. In this connection the publisher is often out on a limb. Of course, I made mistakes and it often amazed me how quickly and forcefully reader reaction to an error arrived. Sometimes it was necessary to refuse publication, or at least to insist on the insertion of amended copy. Such negotiations are carried out in the main with advertising agents, who are usually only too ready to recognise the authority of a person qualified in pharmacy and experienced in technical publicity, by agreeing to reasonable and sensible changes in their approach to the profession.

It often surprises me, when I go out shopping at the week-end, to hear my local pharmacist say "Lucky chap, doesn't have to work on a Saturday." It is then I realise I have enjoyed one of the great advantages of office life—short hours and a five-day week. How different, I often reflect, from my early days in retail, when I worked the whole day long, far into the evening, all day Saturday, and often on Sundays as well—and for not very much reward!

I think I have been fortunate in enjoying a varied and interesting life—some travel, work that I like and above all making friends—always with a background of pharmacy. I even met my wife in a dispensary. I would be glad, if I were offered my time over again, to take "the mixture as before."



## Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

### Dilemma

SIR,—I see that one of our largest pharmaceutical manufacturers is about to introduce tablets and capsules of oxytetracycline "at an exceptionally low price" indeed—one-third of the cost of the brand leader! It will be interesting to see how the manufacturers of the brand leader react to this. For whether they stay put or cut prices their image will have become a little tarnished.

PELAGIUS

### Special Offer Plus Price Cut

SIR,—This price cutting has now reached absurd proportions. I refer to a fantastic special offer by Gillette, namely a free 6s. 6d. Slimtwist razor with a packet of 3s. 6d. stainless steel blades. One would think that this is more than a satisfactory offer. However the multiples, stores, etc., aren't satisfied, and have cut it to 2s. 11d. One wonders where it will all end.

N. R. PHILLIPSON,  
Norwich, Norfolk

### Brand Leader in Chemists— Major Launch to Grocers

SIR,—I wonder if any of my fellow chemists in Wales has received a letter from TWW headed: "Breck Shampoo—A Major Launch to Grocers Starts—NOW!" and goes on to exhort all grocers to stock this "brand leader in chemists and stores." As the letter was correctly addressed, evidently someone has blundered, but I trust that this line will now get the treatment it deserves, and another American company be made to realise that we will no longer tolerate such high-handed and unfriendly methods.

E. PYKE, LTD.,  
Towyn, Denbighs

### Pharmacist Has to be Psychic

SIR,—You may be interested in reproducing for your readers the enclosed prescription though it is not strictly in your "Prescription Poser" class, being easy to read. It is a real "howler," showing a remarkable lack of knowledge of the barbiturates on the part

*Psychobabite. (B.W.)*

of the prescriber. Examination of the sample showed it to be "Cyclobarbitone," as we suspected, and not a new wonder tranquilliser. S. H. QUINN,  
Blackpool, Lancs

### Rural Dispensing

SIR,—Wouldn't it be heartening to see such outbursts of indignation in the pharmaceutical Press about "dispensing doctors" in rural areas as we have seen regarding T.C.P.? Locally we have lost far more since a firm of local doctors commenced dispensing two years ago than we should lose in sales of T.C.P., yet nothing is apparently done. The Pharmaceutical Society should act energetically against this increasing menace to our calling, or

chemists will never become more professional and must inevitably turn to selling non-chemist lines, at the moment rural chemists are the ones affected by the dispensing doctor, but who knows what might develop in the larger towns. The busy doctor is still not so busy when financial gain is involved.

A. J. ADAMS,  
Launceston, Cornwall

### Priceless

SIR,—One of the oddest, and most exasperating, features of manufacturers' announcements of new products in the C. & D. is their bashful reluctance to state a retail price. This is particularly noticeable in your "Trade Notes." I personally do not care whether Golden Babe napkin liners are packed in black and gold cartons or plain black and white so long as I know the price at which to sell them. In your issue of this week my good friends Golden, Ltd., illustrate a Mennen products' "merchandiser." What does it cost—£5 or £50? No one knows until a representative comes round. Delivery notes, too, are packed with useless verbiage. A model delivery note is that of Messrs. Jonathan Fallowfield, Ltd., who handle an enormous range of photographic material. Price, tax, and discount are set out in clearly typed columns so that goods can at once be priced. Finally, let us have an end of this baby-baby, itsy-bitsy language in advertising: "Nappy" for example, and that horror "gippy-tummy."

G. T. CULME,  
Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey

[So far as the Trade Notes in this paper are concerned the prices (of goods, though never of merchandisers) are given in the C. & D. price list. Did Mr. Culme look in his "Cumulative" last week?—EDITOR.]

### Food Value of Glutamates

SIR,—The weanling's diet should be not only edible but also nourishing. If the meals are prepared in the home, the mother's common sense can

usually (we hope) be relied on. For the more popular "instant meals" it is essential that the baby-foods manufacturer should have integrity, technical skill and knowledge. To check on the last-named quality, I recently asked three such manufacturers if an ingredient, monosodium glutamate, had any value as food. The replies were as follows:

(a) "Monosodium glutamate must be regarded as a condiment, making food more attractive to the palate, but not containing food value in itself."

(b) "I am not quite sure what you mean by your query on whether monosodium glutamate has a food value. It has no calorie value, that is, does not provide any fuel for the body to burn as energy. It is used in catering to bring out the flavour of food in much the same way as salt. The sodium particle, as with salt, can be said to have a food value, since this can be used by the body. However, in practice (sic) this is negligible since it is used in such little quantities."

(c) "... this is the sodium compound of glutamic acid which is one of the amino-acids which make up the structure of proteins. The proteins in the diet are required for the formation and maintenance of the fleshy part of the body and the digestive processes break down the proteins into their amino-acids which then take their part in human nourishment. It can thus be seen that any glutamic acid added to foodstuffs is used by the body in the same way as any of the proteins forming part of the diet."

Now it is obvious that all three cannot be right, and manufacturer (c) gets my vote as the one who makes most sense. In that case (and allowing that the primary purpose of adding monosodium glutamate is to enhance the flavour of meaty dishes) it would appear that the other two do not know that glutamic acid is an amino-acid (though "non-essential") or they do not know that amino-acids are protein constituents. The Monopolies Commission is, they tell me, investigating the distribution of certain baby foods. It might be a good idea if somebody were to investigate the state of knowledge of certain (other) baby foods manufacturers.

RAYMOND HUTCHINSON,  
London, S.E.7

## BRANCH EVENTS

### PLYMOUTH

#### A Newspaper's Standards

His policy as editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* was expounded by MR. R. BLYTH at a meeting of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently. The paper's standpoint, he said, was broadly that the Pharmaceutical Society was a beneficent institution for pharmacy, and that pharmacy was a profession. The paper's main duty was to further the interests of the Society and thereby, one would hope, the interests of pharmacists. MR. E. C. UNDERHILL, who suggested that there must be a good deal of control over the editor by the Council of the Society, was told that the relationship was little different from that which existed between an editor and a board of directors. MR. K. J. WADGE found

the *Journal* tended "too highbrow and technical." MR. C. A. PARK asked about time lag in publishing information and MR. BLYTH said that normally there was the minimum of delay between receipt of information and its publication. Mr. Blyth said he would be most surprised if any delay had occurred in the editorial office.

### LEEDS

#### N.P.U. Dinner and Dance

THE annual dinner and dance of the Leeds Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union took place at the Griffin hotel, Leeds, on February 2. MR. M. GORDON (chairman) delivered the address of welcome and MR. TALVAN REES (chairman N.P.U. Executive) responded. After an eight-course dinner, guests were entertained with a cabaret, and dancing.



## TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, MARCH 9: The dull pattern which has characterised the CRUDE DRUGS market for many weeks has continued and even spread to other sections in the past week.

There were no important movements in prices, but a few items which have been scarce on the spot were marked up. SENEGA was up one shilling per lb. and STYRAX at nominally 17s. 6d. lb. was up sixpence. QUILLAIA from origin was marked up 10s. cwt. and spot holders advanced their offers by 5s. to bring their price to the same level. Costa Rican IPECACUANHA was practically unobtainable on the spot, and there were no shipment offers. The varieties of CINNAMON QUILLS on offer from Ceylon were restricted to lower grades. Alleppy green CARDAMOMS were scarce and dearer, while prime seeds were unobtainable on the spot and at origin. The price of MERCURY slipped a further 50s. per flask making a reduction of £10 since the schedule for MERCURIALS was last adjusted. PERU BALSAM eased by a further sixpence lb. in both positions, and Cape ALOES was down 5s. cwt.

In a quiet market ESSENTIAL OILS were scarcely tested. However, Ceylon CITRONELLA was down three pence lb. for shipment and three-half pence for spot. Brazilian PEPPERMINT at 14s. lb. showed a reduction of three pence for spot supplies.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS were steady at previous levels. Among the items which were temporarily exempted from import duty as a result of the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) No. 1 Order (C. & D., March 5, p. 220) are bacitracin zinc, aesculin, dextromethorphan and mebeverine hcl. —all until the end of the year. ISOXSUPRINE LACTATE is exempted until May 5. One result of the current shortage of sulphur has been to affect supplies of carbon disulphide. Imports of the compound are being exempted until May 5, also synthetic phenol and oxalic acid up to the same date.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices given below may be subject to import surcharge.

ALOID. — Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 34s. per lb.

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

At the opening on Tuesday

Amsterdam	Florins to £	10-10½-11
Bombay	Shillings to rupee	1/5½-1/6½
Brussels	Francs to £	139-10-139-15
Copenhagen	Kronor to £	19-30½-19-30½
Frankfurt	D. Marks to £	11-21½-11-22½
Hong Kong	Shillings to \$	1/2½-1/3
Karachi	Shillings to rupee	1/5½-1/6½
Lisbon	Escudos to £	80-12-80-22
Malaya	Shillings to \$	2-3½-2-4½
Milan	Lira to £	1-748-1-748½
Montreal	Dollars to £	3-00½-3-01
*New York	Dollars to £	2-78-2-82
Oslo	Kronor to £	19-99½-20-00½
Paris	Francs to £	13-70½-13-70½
Stockholm	Kronor to £	14-44½-14-45½
Zurich	Francs to £	12-13½-12-13½

\*Bank of England official limits. Bank rate: 6 per cent. from June 3, 1965.

AMINACRINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — B.P. is £24 per kilo.

AMMONIUM ACETATE. — Kegs (70-kilos), B.P.C. 1949, 8s. 1d. per kilo. SOLUTION, strong, 3s. 6d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE. — B.P. powder £54 10s. per ton; CARBONATE, £83 10s. for lump and £87 10s. for powder. All in 1-cwt. free kegs.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. — 50-kilo lots pure powder, 3s. 7d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM NITRATE. — Crystals, 1s. 8d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE. — 50-kilo lots, 2s. per kilo for B.P.C. 1934 grade.

ANEURINE. — HYDROCHLORIDE and MONONITRATE (per kilo) in one-kilo lots, 118s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 116s.

ANTIMONY SALTS. — CHLORIDE, SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 5s. 7d. per kilo; FLAKE, 14s. 4d. per kilo.

ASCORBIC ACID. — One kilo, 37s.; 10-kilos, 41s. per kilo; 25-kilos, 33s. 6d.

BACTIRACIN. — Sterile topical is 53s. per mega unit for 25 m.u.

BARIUM SULPHATE. — B.P., 50-kilo lots, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9½d. as to package; 250-kilos from 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5d.

BEMEGRIDE. — B.P.C. is 320s. per kilo.

BENZOCAINE. — B.P. is 13s. 2d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

CAFFEINE. — HYDRATE in 50-kilo lots and over, 28s. 1d. per kilo; CITRATE, 20s. 11d.

CALAMINE. — 500-kilo lots, 4s. 3½d. per kilo; 1,000 kilo, 4s. 2½d. kilo.

CALCIFEROL. — One-kilo lots are from 2s. 7½d. per gm. in standard packages.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE. — 92s. 6d. per kilo for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

CANTHARIDIN. — Per oz. 327s. 6d. for 4-oz. lots.

FOLIC ACID. — B.P. and U.S.P., 1-kilo lots, £19 7s. 6d. per kilo.

FORMALDEHYDE. — B.P. solutions, 5-drum lots, 710s. per ton, delivered.

HYDROXOCOBALAMIN. — For 100 gm. lots, 105s. per gm.

INOSITOL. — One kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per kilo.

MENAPHTHONE. — (50-kilo lots), B.P. 112s. 6d. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P., 122s. 6d.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite), 81s.

METHYL TESTOSTERONE. — Per kilo, £95.

NEOMYCIN. — SULPHATE, B.P., 590s. per kilo; 5-kilos, 550s. per kilo.

NICOTINAMIDE. — (Per kilo). One kilo, 42s.; 10 kilos, 39s. 9d.; 50 kilos, 37s. 9d.

NICOTINIC ACID. — One kilo, 32s.; 10 kilos, 29s.; 50 kilos, 27s. per kilo. Feed grade, 21s. to 23s. kilo as to quantity.

NIKETAMIDE. — 50-kilo lots are 52s. 9d. per kilo.

OESTRADIOL. — MONOBENZOATE, 14s. 6d. per gm.

D-PANTHENOL. — One to 10 kilos, 200s. per kilo.

PARACETAMOL. — One-ton lots are 10s. 2d. per ton.

PHENACETIN. — B.P. one-ton lots, 6s. 3d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 9d.

PENICILLIN. — SODIUM, POTASSIUM or PROCAINE, 2-25d. per mega for 5,000 megas.

PYRIDOXINE. — One kilo, £22 10s. per kilo; 10 kilos, £21 17s. 6d. per kilo.

RIBOFLAVINE. — One-kilo, 217s. 6d. and 10 kilos, 212s. 6d. per kilo.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE. — Per kilo, 105s. for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

STREPTOMYCIN. — BASE or SULPHATE 2-85d. per gm.

TETRACYCLINE. — HYDROCHLORIDE 25-gm. lots, 79s. 2d. (hospitals only).

VITAMIN A. — Synthetic. Supplied in concentrate 1 million international units per gm. as acetate and oil-soluble palmitate at 2½d. per m.i.u. for 10,000 m.i.u. lots. Acetate in dry powder, 325,000 i.u./gm., 87s. 6d. kilo; 500,000 i.u./gm., 125s. kilo.

VITAMIN D. — D<sub>2</sub> powder for tableting 850,000 i.u. per gm. 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm. 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline: see under calciferol. D<sub>3</sub> in oil (1 mega per gm.), three pence per mega for less than 100-gm. ampoule.

VITAMIN E. — Natural *d* alpha tocopheryl acid succinate, hydrogen salt, 1,210 i.u., 25 gm. lots, 9d. per gm.; 100 gm., 8d.; 1 kilo, £25. Synthetic *dl*, 1,000 units per gm., the prices are 8d., 5d. and £18 for the same quantities.

### Ethyl Alcohol

ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 95.5 per cent., 74.5 o.p., from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d. for same quantities; the special high strength (99.9 per cent., 75.2 o.p.), from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 8d. (in drums) for 1,000-40 gall. lots. DOUBLY RECTIFIED ALCOHOL (S.V.R.), 95.8 per cent., 68 o.p., from 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. R.R. ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL (re-rectified), 99.7 per cent., 75 o.p., 8s. per proof-gall. net (for 40-gall. drums).

FERMENTATION grades in tank wagon lots per proof gall.: —ETHYL ALCOHOL: (95 per cent. Gay LUSSAC, 66 overproof); where the minimum delivery is 2,500 bulk gall. or over, 3s. 7d.; 1,500, 3s. 8d.; 500, 3s. 9d. Prices exclusive of duty. SYNTHETIC grades (supplied only to buyers authorised by Customs and Excise to buy duty free) 95 per cent., from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; 99.5 per cent., 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. bulk deliveries.

### Methylated Spirit

METHYLATORS' rates per bulk gall. in Great Britain are as follows:

INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 61 o.p., 500 gall. and over 5s. 1d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 6d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 5s. 11½d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 5½d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 6s. 11½d. Strength 64 o.p., halfpenny per gall. more than the above rates: 66 o.p. (B.P.), one penny more: 68 o.p., 3½d. more with 74 o.p. at 5s. 10½d.; 6s. 3½d.; 6s. 9d.; 7s. 3d. and 7s. 9d. for similar quantities. Tank wagon delivery is 2d. per gall. off list price—minimum 500 gall. For industrial methylated spirit of perfumery grade, prices are from 6s. 6d. (tank wagon) for 500 gall. to 8s. 0½d. (10 gall. drums) for 64 o.p.

MINERALISED METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 64 o.p. in one delivery 500 gall. upwards, 5s. 5½d. in drums; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.

PYRIDINISED INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 66 o.p., 500 gall. and over, tank wagon delivery, 5s. 3½d.; 500 gall. in 40-gall. drums, 5s. 5½d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall. (in drums), 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 10d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 4d.



### Crude Drugs

**ACONITE.** — Spot, Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

**AGAR.** — Kobé No. 1, 13s. 6d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 14s., c.i.f. Spanish nominal on the spot at 16s., duty paid.

**ALOES.** — (Per cwt.). Cape primes, spot, 255s.; shipment, 250s., c.i.f. and Curaçao, 265s. spot; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.

**ANISE.** — Chinese, STAR, 150s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

**ANNATTO.** — Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 290s. per cwt.

**BALSAMS.** — (Per lb.): CANADA: nominal, COPAIBA: B.P.C., spot, 14s. PERU: 21s. 6d., spot; shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f. TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d. to 35s.

**BELLADONNA.** — LEAVES, 6s. per lb., spot; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

**BUCHU.** — Spot, 5s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 5s., c.i.f.

**BENZOIN.** — Sumatra block, spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

**CALUMBA.** — Mozambique root, 130s. per cwt. spot.

**CAMPHOR.** — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 3d., duty paid.

**CARDAMOMS.** — (Per lb.). Alleppy greens, spot, 32s. 6d. Shipment, 42s., c.i.f. nominal. Ceylon greens, 34s., c.i.f. Prime seed, none available spot; shipment not quoted.

**CASCARA.** — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; shipment, 216s., c.i.f.

**CASSIA.** — *Lignea*, whole for shipment, 230s. cwt., c.i.f.

**CHAMOMILE.** — Belgian flowers 15s. to 16s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

**CHERRY BARK.** — Thin natural, 2s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 5d., c.i.f.

**CHILLIES.** — Zanzibar, spot 460s. per cwt. Mombasa, 510s., spot.

**CINNAMON.** — BARK, Seychelles, 165s. cwt. spot; shipment, 125s., c.i.f.; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.); Seconds, 10s.; thirds, 9s. 10d.; quillings, 5s. 9d.; chips, 1s. 9d.

**CLOVES.** — Zanzibar, standard grade in short supply; spot now quoted at 2s. 11d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

**COCHINEAL.** — (Per lb.). Canary Isle silver-grey, 17s.; forward, 16s. 3d. landed; black-brilliant, 18s. 6d.; forward, 19s. 3d. landed, Peruvian silver-grey, 14s.

**COCILLANA.** — Bark, 3s. 6d. per lb. nominal, No shipment offers.

**COLOCYNTH PULP.** — Spot offered at 4s. 3d. per lb., shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

**DIGITALIS.** — *Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

**ELEMI.** — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

**ERGOT.** — Portuguese—Spanish, spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s., c.i.f., nominal. Continental, 9s. 6d., spot.

**GENTIAN.** — Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

**GINGER.** — (Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 95s. spot; 85s., c.i.f., for shipment; peeled, 210s. spot and 185s., c.i.f. African, spot cleared, shipment, 220s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3 spot, 360s. shipment, March-May shipment, 310s., c.i.f.; Cochin, spot, 270s.; shipment, 250s., c.i.f.

**GUM ACACIA.** — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 162s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 150s., c.i.f.

**HONEY.** — (Per cwt.). Argentine light amber, spot, 115s. to 120s.; and medium amber, 105s. to 110s.; Argentine, 115s. to 120s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 115s. to 120s.

**IPECACUANHA.** — Matto Grosso for shipment, 54s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 55s.

Costa Rican, 73s. 6d. nominal, spot; no shipment offers. Colombian, spot, 56s.; shipment not offering.

**JALAP.** — Mexican whole bulbs, 4s. 6d., per lb. on spot; shipment, 4s. 3d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 1s. 8d. per lb. spot.

**KARAYA.** — No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

**KOLA NUTS.** — West African halves are 8d. per lb. on the spot. Good quality replacements scarce.

**LANOLIN.** — ANHYDROUS B.P., is from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 9½d.

**LEMON PEEL.** — Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

**LIME FLOWERS.** — Spot short at 2s. 2d. per lb.

**LINSEED.** — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

**LOBELIA.** — Dutch on the spot, 4s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f. American, 13s. per lb. spot.

**MENTHOL.** — (Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 32s., c.i.f.; spot, 33s. in bond (37s., duty paid); Brazilian for shipment, 38s., c.i.f.; spot, 38s., in bond (41s., duty paid).

**MERCURY.** — Spot £160 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

**NUTMEGS.** — (Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80's nominal; sound unassorted, 10s. 6d. East Indian for shipment b.w.p., 5s. 8d., c.i.f.

**PAPAIN.** — A parcel of East African is offered at 15s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

**PEPPER.** — White Sarawak spot quoted at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 2½d., spot; shipment, 3s., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available, shipment, 350s., c.i.f.

**PIMENTO.** — No offers on spot or for shipment.

**PODOPHYLLUM.** — Spot per cwt.: *Emodi* 220s., spot; shipment, 205s., c.i.f.

**QUILLIA.** — For shipment, 160s. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot, 160s.

**RHUBARB.** — Various grades offered at from 5s. to 15s. per lb.

**SAFFRON.** — Mancha superior, spot, 725s. per lb.; Rio, 700s.

**SARSAPARILLA.** — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 3d., c.i.f.

**SEEDS.** — (Per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, 240s.; Turkish, 160s., in bond (185s., duty paid). CARAWAY.—Dutch, 167s. 6d. CELERY.—Indian, 170s., spot sellers; shipment, 137s. 6d., c.i.f., quoted. CORIANDER.—Spot, Moroccan, 65s.; Rumanian whole seed, 65s. and Rumanian splits, 55s., all duty paid; shipment, Moroccan, 57s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Spot, Cyprian, 350s.; Indian, 325s.; Moroccan, 350s., duty paid and Syrian, 340s., duty paid; shipment: Indian, 260s.; Moroccan, 320s., both c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 130s., spot; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 125s., duty paid; Indian, 150s.; shipment: Chinese, 112s. 6d.; Indian, 135s., both c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 65s., duty paid; shipment, 52s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 72s. 6d. to 95s., according to quality.

**SENEGA.** — Spot, 24s. 6d. per lb.

**SLIPPERY ELM BARK.** — Spot offered at 4s. 6d. per lb.

**STYRAX.** — Spot, nominally 17s. 6d. per lb.; no shipment offers.

**WAXES.** — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 425s., shipment, 405s., c.i.f., Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond nominal; shipment, 365s., c.i.f. CANDEILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 280s.; shipment, 250s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 580s.; shipment, 480s., c.i.f.

**WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.** — Spot quotations are 3s. 6d. per lb.; prompt shipment, 3s. 4d., c.i.f.

### Essential and Expressed Oils

**ALMOND.** — Spanish sweet oil is 6s. 9d. per lb. spot.

**ANISE.** — Chinese, 9s. 1½d., spot, shipment, 8s. 10d., c.i.f.

**BERGAMOT.** — Spot, 170s. per lb.

**BOIS DE ROSE.** — Brazilian spot, 16s. 6d.; shipment, 16s., c.i.f.

**CAMPHOR, WHITE.** — Chinese for shipment, 4s. 4d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot, 2s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

**CASTOR.** — Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £133 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

**CEDARWOOD.** — American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 8s. 6d.

**CELERY SEED.** — Indian, 112s. 6d. per lb.; English, 200s.

**CHENOPodium.** — From 38s. per lb.

**CINNAMON.** — Firm, English-distilled, 50s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 130s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 25s.; Seychelles leaf from 9s., spot.

**CITRONELLA.** — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 4½d.; shipment, 4s. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan 4s. 7d. in bond and 4s. 7d., c.i.f. Chinese 4s. 5d. in bond; 4s. 5d., c.i.f.

**CLOVE.** — Madagascar leaf for shipment, 6s. 1d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 1½d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, 8.6., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

**COD-LIVER.** — B.P. in 45-gal. drums is 12s. per gall. plus 30s. deposit on drum. Veterinary is from 9s. 10d. per gall. 25-stone lots. Delivered terms.

**CORIANDER.** — From 40s. per lb. spot.

**CUBEB.** — Spot supplies of imported are 86s. per lb.

**CUMIN.** — English distilled oil, 120s. per lb., imported 90s. to 100s.

**GINGER.** — Imported (per lb.); Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

**JUNIPER.** — B.P.C. is 32s. 6d. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 6s.

**LAVANDIN.** — From 28s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

**LAVENDER.** — French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

**LIME.** — West Indian distilled, 65s. per lb. on the spot.

**NUTMEG.** — East Indian B.P. oil is about 73s. 6d. per lb. English distilled, 110s.

**OLIVE.** — For shipment; Spanish, £230-£240 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish port, Tunisian, £240 to £250 per metric ton, c. and f., London. Spot, £295 to £300 per long ton, in drums, ex wharf.

**PEPPERMINT.** — (Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment offered at 13s. 6d., c.i.f. and spot, 13s. 6d. Brazilian for shipment, 14s., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 39s. to 49s., as to source.

**SPEARMINT.** — American oil on the spot, 63s. to 67s. 6d. per lb. Chinese, 83s. per kilo, c.i.f.

**VETIVERT.** — Bourbon, spot, 85s. per lb.

**YLANG YLANG.** — Best oil quoted about 135s.

### UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, MARCH 8: Better inquiry raised Indian VALERIAN seven cents to 55 cents per lb. and increasing arrivals of PERU BALSAM dropped the price by 25 cents to \$2.75 per lb. Among ESSENTIAL OILS, Ceylon CITRONELLA was lower by four cents to 68 cents per lb. Good demand and limited arrivals helped to raise the price of PATCHOULI by \$1 to \$18 per lb. The General Services Administration has announced the submission to congress of proposals to dispose of 37,290 lb. (morphine content) of raw OPIUM and 2,200 lb. (morphine content) of opium in various dosage forms.



## TRADE MARKS

### APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," February 23, No. 4565

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of coughs and bronchial congestion (5)  
DILTRON, 875,860, by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For insecticides consisting of or containing sulphur (5)

ACCOTHION, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For deodorants, anti-perspirants, disinfectants; pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances (5)

QUIFRESH, 879,084, by Ed. Geistlich Sohne, A.G. für Chemische Industrie, Wölhusen, Lucerne, Switzerland.

For bacteriological and biochemical preparations prepared for use in curative or preventive medicine; bacteriological and biochemical preparations for use in dairies and as nutritional additives; dietetic foods and dietetic preparations (pharmaceutical) (5)

BIOGARDE, B879,277, by EVOG, Etablissement für Verwaltung und Organisation, Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

For deodorants for personal use, for export (5)

IMPERIAL LEATHER, 879,288, by Cussons (International), Ltd., Kersal, Manchester, 7.

For medicinal preparations and substances for the care and treatment of the teeth, mouth and gums; medicated preparations for artificial dentures; and medicated chewing gum (5)

DENT-SCHIPS, 880,767, by Byk-Gulden Lomberg Chemische Fabrik, G.m.b.H., Konstanz, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all containing amides (5)

SPASMAMIDE, 881,112, by Societa Italiana Prodotti Schering, S.p.A., Milan, Italy.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

ADVENTAN, 881,456, by Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Higashi-Ku, Osaka, Japan.

For antiseptic preparations used in cleansing the skin for medical and surgical purposes (5)

STERASKIN, 882,114, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for use in the treatment of intestinal disorders (5)

MEXASE, 882,023, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For anthelmintics for veterinary use (5)

TREMEX, 882,258, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

For acaricides, insecticides, nematocides and fungicides (5)

TEMIK, 882,682, by Union Carbide Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances (5)

RONDO-BRON, 883,678, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances and disinfectants (5)

REALGEN, 884,483, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

APYROGEN, 884,487, by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2.

For pharmaceutical preparations and veterinary preparations (5)

EDRUL, 885,375, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For preparations for purifying the air, and deodorants (5)

FOIL, 885,459, by Domestos, Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 6.

For veterinary preparations (5)

FERZONE, ANOFER, 885,902-03, by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants.

For disinfectants; sanitary substances; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin and insects (5)

SUMANOL, 886,890, by Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, Lancs.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings, and flash-guns for photographic purposes (9)

HELIOFLEX, HELIOMAT, 877,447-48, by J. J. Silber, Ltd., London, E.C.1.

## PATENTS

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

February 16

Additive for gluten-containing and other food-stuffs, P. Arles, 1,023,846.

Preparation of a pharmaceutically active solution from thymus gland, Recherche et Industrie Therapeutiques, 1,023,849.

Insecticidal emulsions, K. Sotome, 1,023,863.

Continuous process for obtaining dextrose from a dextrose containing liquor, Corn Products Co., 1,023,876.

Tablet making machine, Constructions Mecaniques du Leman, S.A., 1,023,896.

Process for the manufacture of sodium carbonate, Solvay et Cie, 1,023,913.

Clarification of water, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., 1,023,914.

Photoelectric exposure meters, Eastman Kodak Co., 1,023,946.

Polycarbonates, Eastman Kodak Co., 1,024,011.

Bisphenols with functional olefinic groups, Eastman Kodak Co., 1,024,012-14.

Substituted phenylacetic acid esters, Bengel Laboratories, Ltd., 1,024,031.

Dithiophosphoric acid esters and pesticidal compositions containing them, Cooper McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., 1,024,032.

Organotin compounds, Deutsche Advance Produktion, G.m.b.H., 1,024,033.

Benzofuran derivatives and process for their production, Byk-Gulden Lomberg, Chemische Fabrik, G.m.b.H., 1,024,034.

Photographic materials and baths containing anti-bronzing agents, Gevaert Photo-Producten, N.V., 1,024,035.

Catamential tampons and insertion devices thereof, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, 1,024,044.

Process for the purification of streptokinase, Behringwerke, A.G., 1,024,061.

Dentifrice abrasive, Procter & Gamble Co., 1,024,062.

Package for medicinal material, M. Jenner, 1,024,135.

Process for the preparation of 5-iodo-2'-desoxyuridine, Roussel, 1,024,156.

Containers for fragile articles, Continental Can Co., Inc., 1,024,159.

Tamper proof containers and inserts therefor, Unilever, Ltd., 1,024,178.

Device for introducing objects into body cavities, J. A. Voss, 1,024,184.

Process and apparatus for the manufacture of phosphorus sulphides, Knapsack, A.G., 1,024,308.

Photographic viewfinder, Voigtländer, A.G., 1,024,315.

Compositions comprising resorcinol monosalicylate for the treatment of skin diseases, D. O. Holland, 1,024,335.

Composite photographic sheet and method of processing it, International Polaroid Corporation, 1,024,344.

Antiserum preparations, International Serum Co., Ltd., 1,024,369.

Substituted 4-hydroxycoumarin and process for the production thereof, Fo We Forschungs- und Verwertungs Anstalt, 1,024,383.

Method of inhibiting the growth of insects, Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V., 1,024,384.

Khellin derivatives, Chemetron Corporation, 1,024,385.

Synthetic detergent compositions, Monsanto Co., 1,024,387.

Amidine derivatives, Pfizer, Ltd., 1,024,391.

Beverage concentrates, Sandoz Products, Ltd., 1,024,408.

Medical apparatus, Stille-Werner, A.B., 1,024,409-10.

Photographic colloid transfer reproduction process, Eastman Kodak Co., 1,024,432.

Cosmetic, I. Kawakami, 1,024,453.

Treatment of hollow glass containers, United Glass, Ltd., 1,024,468.

Photographic and cinematographic cameras, Eastman Kodak Co., 1,024,471.

Succinimide derivatives and their preparation, Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd., 1,024,491.

Aerosol preparations, Hardman & Holden, Ltd., 1,024,501.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 30,

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

PROPRANOL. Relief of dyspnoeic attacks in fallot's tetralogy with. *Lancet*, March 5, p. 519.

MAGNESIUM. Urinary excretion of, in man. *Lancet*, March 5, p. 522.

BUCCAL OXYTOCIN. Routine use of, after amniotomy for induction of labour. *Brit. med. J.*, March 5, p. 581.

ANOVAR. Seven cases of jaundice in women taking an oral contraceptive. *Brit. med. J.*, March 5, p. 584.

PHENINDIONE-INDUCED haemorrhagic ulcerative colitis. *Brit. med. J.*, March 5, p. 588.

AZATHIOPRINE in ulcerative colitis. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, February 7, p. 460.

METAXALONE. Double-blind study of. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, February 7, p. 479.

THE DRUG-RECEPTOR COMPLEX. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, March, p. 137.

PARTICULATE CONTAMINATION. Some size distributions of, found in commercially available intravenous fluids. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, March, p. 161.

THE COHESION OF POWDERS. The effect of humidity and temperature on. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, March, p. 175.

PATENTS for prolonged action dosage forms—Part 1. *Drug and Cosmetic Ind.*, January, p. 44.

PHARMACEUTICAL PROMOTION to hospital pharmacists. The effectiveness of. *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, January, p. 12.

SHIPPING THERMOLABILE DRUGS and biologicals. Suggested standards for. *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, January, p. 27.

FORMULATION OF DOSAGE FORMS for new pharmaceuticals. The physical and chemical problems inherent in the. *Amer. J. Pharm.*, November-December, p. 217.

NERVE BEHAVIOUR. New aspects of. *Discovery*, March, p. 38.

PENICILLINASE-NEGATIVE variants of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Nature*, March 5, p. 994.

DI-ISOPROPYL PHOSPHOROFLOURIDE. Possible neurotoxicity of, in Guinea-pigs. *Nature*, March 5, p. 1032.

ANTIBIOTICS. Effect of, on some rumen and intestinal bacteria. *Nature*, March 5, p. 1046.

ADAPTION OF BACTERIA from one type of hydrocarbon to another. *Nature*, March 5, p. 1047.

CODEINE. Gas chromatographic determination of, in serum and urine. *J. Pharm. Sciences*, February, p. 155.

PHTHALATE ESTERS. Toxicology of a series of. *J. Pharm. Sciences*, February, p. 158.

AQUEOUS THERMOMETRIC TITRATION. Applications of, to pharmaceutical analysis. *J. Pharm. Sciences*, February, p. 173.

STEROID TABLET ASSAY involving automated sample preparation and blue tetrazolium reaction. *J. Pharm. Sciences*, February, p. 200.

## NEW COMPANIES

P.C.—Private Company. R.O.—Registered Office.

FOSCOLOR, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing, research, dispensing, and retail chemists, etc. Directors: Anthony G. T. Chubb, Paul D. Norman and Frank Brooks. R.O.: 285 Long Acre, Nechells, Birmingham, 7.

WILLIAM A. PETER, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £15,000. To carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists, etc. Directors: William A. Peter, M.P.S., and Margaret E. Peter, R.O.: 40 Holton Road, Barry, Glam.

SPEARHEAD CHEMICALS (MIDLAND), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Directors: John Lovegrove, Sidney J. Green, Flat 6, 57 High Street, Henley-in-Arden, Arnold V. Aldous, David Watt, Kenneth J. Joyner and Frederick C. Jonas.

SPEARHEAD CHEMICALS (YORKSHIRE), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of general merchants for the sale and distribution of chemical products, etc. Directors: Kenneth L. Jenkins, Oswald Cross, David Watt and Kenneth J. Joyner. R.O.: 113 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.



## PRINT AND PUBLICITY

### PRESS ADVERTISING

BRITISH AMERICAN OPTICAL CO., LTD., Radlett Road, Watford, Herts. Cool-ray sunglasses. In *Daily Express*, and *Daily Mirror*. Campaign starting before Easter.

FISONS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., 12 Derby Road, Loughborough, Leics.: Vitapointe shampoos and hairsprays. In women's magazines.

WM. FOSTER (RAINFORD), LTD., Rainford, St. Helens, Lancs.: Slumber Tone. In national Press.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF OLIVE OIL: Olive Oil. In all mass-circulation daily and Sunday national newspapers.

SIDNEY MARGOLIS, LTD., Margo House, Hemp Row, London, S.E.17: Tangee products. In *Woman's Realm*.

P. & M-WARRICK, Seymour Road, London, E.10: Meggezon dyspepsia tablets. In *News of the World*, *People*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Reveille* and *Sunday Mail*.

F. C. PATON (SOUTHPORT), LTD., P.O. Box 5, Ja Peets Lane, Southport, Lancs.: Paton's nail hardener. In national and provincial newspapers, *Honey*, *Petticoat*, *Lancashire Life*, *Yorkshire Life*, *Cheshire Life*, *Red Star* Weekly and overseas newspapers. Paton's mouth treatment. In national and provincial newspapers, Irish daily Press, *Lancashire Life*, *Yorkshire Life*, and *Cheshire Life*.

PHILIPS ELECTRICAL, LTD., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2: Philips Photoflux £1,000 "magic moments" contest. In *Daily Mail*, *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror* and other big-circulation newspapers.

POLAROID (U.K.), LTD., Rosanne House, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.: Polaroid sunglasses. In *Weekend Telegraph* (including colour supplement), *Daily Express* and *Daily Mail*. April to July.

PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., 50 Jesmond Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2: Hermescas. In national Press and women's magazines.

RAYETTE BEAUTY PRODUCTS, LTD., London House, Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.: Aqua-Net hair spray Coverette offer. In *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Mirror*, *New Petticoat*, *Everywoman*, *Family Circle*, *Photoplay*, *True Romances*, *True Story* and *Woman's Story*.

SPANISH OLIVE OIL: In *Daily Telegraph*, *Sunday Times*, *Observer*, *Woman* and *Woman's Own*. SPONCEL, LTD., 185 London Road, Croydon, Surrey: Spontex cloth and household sponges. In *Radio Times*, *Housewife*, *Woman's Realm*, *Woman and Home*, *Good Housekeeping* and *Reader's Digest*. April to June.

TRENTHAM LABORATORIES, 214 Arkwright Street, Nottingham: Slim Disks. In *Woman's Own*, *Sunday Express*, *People* and *Sunday Mirror*. National launch advertising from April 9.

L. E. VINCENT & PARTNERS, LTD., 7 Chesterfield Gardens, London, W.1: Formula Sixteen Shampoo. In national Press.

## WILLS

MR. R. A. MELVILLE, M.P.S., 39 St. Michael's Road, Crosby, Liverpool, 23, left £16,006 (£14,789 net).

MR. A. C. PONO, M.P.S., 16 Lower Hill Road, Epsom, Surrey, left £11,630 (£11,507 net).

MR. A. E. SMITH, M.P.S., 54 Middleton Boulevard, Wollaton Park, Nottingham, left £7,488 (£7,439 net).

MR. W. W. P. SPARKES, M.P.S., Beresford, Maypole Road, East Grinstead, Sussex, left £15,495 (£15,270 net).

MR. A. TAYLOR, 12 Long Fallas Crescent, Brighouse, Yorks, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1909, left £10,029 (£9,743 net).

MR. M. E. THACKER, M.P.S., 310 London Road, Headington, Oxford, left £18,739 (£18,610 net).

MR. E. THOMPSON, M.P.S., 10 Balfour Avenue, Hanwell, London, W.7, left £10,687 (£10,572 net).

MR. A. WEBB, M.P.S., 60 Brockhurst Road, Ward End, Birmingham, 34, left £3,759 (£3,691 net).

MR. J. H. WILBOURN, 27 Miriam Avenue, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1901, left £2,050 (£1,991 net).

## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

### Monday, March 14

TECHNICAL EXHIBITION OF THE OIL AND COLOUR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Alexandra Palace, London, N.22. Until March 18.

WORCESTERSHIRE AND HERFORDSHIRE BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Star hotel, Foregate Street, Worcester, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

### Tuesday, March 15

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. W. Taylor (Lastonet Products, Ltd.) on "Surgical Hosiery." (Refresher course.)

CHEMICAL SOCIETY AND ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Mander College, Bedford, at 6.15 p.m. Dr. R. P. W. Scott on "Liquid Chromatography: Performance, Detection and Ideas."

DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Royal County hotel, Elvet, Durham, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Reed (a member of the Executive) on "Current Affairs."

HOUNSLOW, WEMBLEY and WEST MIDDLESEX BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Queen's hall, Faling town hall, London, W.5, at 8 p.m. Dr. J. C. Parkinson (deputy secretary, Pharmaceutical Society) on "Internal and External Changes Affecting Pharmacy in 1965."

LIVERPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Department of pharmacy, Liverpool College of Technology, Byrom Street, Liverpool, 3, at 8 p.m. Mr. N. W. Blacow (chief pharmacist, United Leeds Hospitals) on "Organisation and Work of a Poisons Information Centre."

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Princes suite, Connaught rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, at 6 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bull's Head hotel, Chislehurst, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. P. Parry on "Crime Prevention with Security Locks."

### Wednesday, March 16

BIRMINGHAM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Botanical Gardens, Edgbaston, at 6.30 p.m. Annual banquet and ball.

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 1 p.m. Mr. J. H. Johnstone on "Automation and Data Processing in Clinical Biochemistry."

CHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Blossoms hotel, Chester, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner.

EAST KENT BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, County hotel, Canterbury, at 8 p.m. General meeting on "N.P.U. Products—How Can We Sell More?"

MANFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Normanton Inn, near Workop, Notts, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

SWANSEA BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Talbot hall, Mackworth hotel, Swansea, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. N. Herdman (managing director, Duncan Flockhart & Evans, Ltd.) on "Pharmacy is Fun."

### Thursday, March 17

BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, White Hart hotel, Amphil, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. E. Crundwell (department of pharmacy, Portsmouth College of Technology) on "New Developments with Drugs Based on Lipids."

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY AND BRIGHTON AND MID-SUSSEX DIVISION, BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Dudley hotel, Lansdowne Place, Hove, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. A. R. G. Chamings on "Drug Saga."

DUNDEE AND EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Queen's hotel, Dundee, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting. Mr. F. J. D. McDougall on "Activity Sampling—Reflections of an Observer."

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and LONDON BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Auditorium, Wellcome Building, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 7 p.m. Mr. K. D. Bagshawe (senior lecturer in medi-

cine, Charing Cross Hospital Medical School) on "Aseptic Care Unit at Fulham Hospital." EPSOM AND SUTTON BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Charter Inn, Epsom, at 8 p.m. Mrs. Gibson (Yardley of London, Ltd.) on "Skin Care and the Art of Make-up."

PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP, ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, at 7.30 p.m. Forum on "Role of the Pharmacist in the Community."

Speakers: Professor A. M. Cook (professor of pharmaceutics (microbiology), University of London); Mr. A. R. Ritchie (managing director, Macarthy's, Ltd.); Mr. H. G. Moss (chairman, E. Moss, Ltd.); Mr. S. E. Hall; Dr. W. P. Thomson; Mr. T. R. Williams (chief pharmacist, University College Hospital) and Mr. S. W. Kipling (marketing director, Geigy (U.K.), Ltd., Pharmaceutical Division).

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 6 p.m. Dr. D. A. Cahal (medical assessor, Committee on Safety of Drugs) on "Assessment of Safety of Drugs."

STIRLING AND GENERAL SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Regal café, Stirling, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. W. Beanland (a member of Council).

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Victoria hotel, Surbiton, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. E. G. Braithwaite on "Hospital Services Organisation."

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Connaught rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, at 6 p.m. Seventy-fifth anniversary dinner and dance.

### Friday, March 18

CROYDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Greyhound hotel, Croydon, at 8 p.m. Dr. C. E. Salter (psychiatrist in charge of the Alcoholics Unit, Warlingham Park Hospital) on "Alcoholics Anonymous."

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, LEICESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Grand hotel, Leicester, at 7 p.m. Annual reunion dinner and dance.

### Advance Information

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PHARMACOGNOSY, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, United States. Annual meeting and symposium on "Natural Products in Mental Health." July 6-9.

INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION (PAKEX 67), Earls Court, London, S.W.5. May 22-26, 1967.

SEVENTH PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF PHARMACY AND BIOCHEMISTRY, Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 26 to December 3.

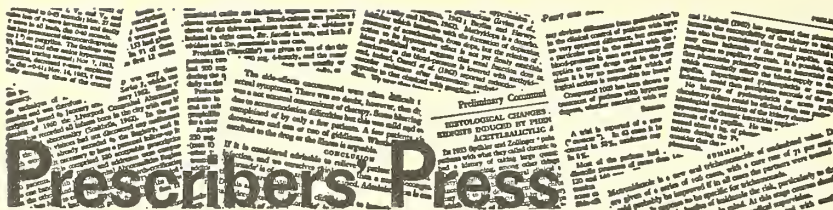
WHOLESALE PHOTOFINISHERS' ASSOCIATION, Seymour Hall, Seymour Place, London, W.1. November 29 to December 1. Annual exhibition.

## WORLD TRADE

**Pharmaceuticals in Venezuela.**—According to the Venezuelan Development Corporation, capital investments (covering fifty laboratories) in the country's pharmaceutical industry rose from 50 million bolivares (£4 millions) in 1959 to 140 million bolivares (£10.9 millions) (seventy laboratories) in 1964. The industry supplies about 90 per cent. of domestic requirements.

**Pharmaceuticals Production in Poland.**—The value of pharmaceuticals produced in Poland during 1965 was 6,300 million zlotys, compared with 2,900 million zlotys in 1960 and 100 million zlotys in 1949. Pharmaceutical exports now account for 25 per cent. of the overall value of Polish chemical exports. Since 1962 foreign currency for the export of drugs has been higher than expenditure on importing pharmaceutical semi-manufactures and drugs.





## What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

A REPORT of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* growth in a steroid skin cream, attributed by the authors to preferential solution of the chlorocresol preservative in the oily phase of the cream (see C. & D., February 19, p. 190), has brought a comment in the *Lancet* correspondence columns from Dr. H. S. Bean (School of Pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology). Dr. Bean says that the formulation of such a cream to provide the required availability of the active drug to tissue cells may not be the same as that to provide maximal availability of a preservative to invading microbial cells. Publications from the Chelsea school have drawn attention to the dangers of relying on the addition of conventional concentrations of preservatives, and its workers have recorded a 6000-fold range of oil:water partition coefficients of commonly used preservatives. "The proportion of any preservative partitioning into the oily phase depends, not only on the type of oil, but also on the proportion of oil and the presence of other ingredients—it cannot be determined as Dr. Noble and Dr. Savin suggest by using a micro-organism as a "marker." Even in the simple systems they employed such a technique ignores too many unknown con-

siderations; and attempts to use the information so gained to determine the concentration of preservative needed in a more complex formula must inevitably lead sooner or later to a repetition of the unfortunate chemical conditions they describe. Thus our experiments have revealed that substances soluble in either phase may alter considerably the o/w partition coefficient, and insoluble powders in an aqueous phase may considerably reduce the activity of preservatives." (*Lancet*, March 5, p. 551.)

The attention of prescribers has been drawn to the difficulty of preparing satisfactory high-concentration infusions of sodium bicarbonate in the hospital dispensary. Mr. H. L. Daniels (chief pharmacist, Sully Hospital, Glamorgan) writes that in the correction of metabolic acidosis the drug is prescribed at a concentration of 8.4 per cent. (representing 1 mEq. per ml), an almost fully saturated solution which is not available commercially. He points to the fact that a deposit forms when heat sterilisation is applied to the product and warns prescribers to look critically at the actual solution they are prescribing. Mr. Daniels believes there is now a substantial demand for this concentration which might encourage

manufacturers to prepare it. (*Lancet*, March 5, p. 548.)

It is probable that a number of patients with jaundice of unknown aetiology have in fact been suffering from oral-contraceptive-drug jaundice, say workers in Sweden. They report seven cases of jaundice in patients who had been taking Anovlar (ethinyltestradol and norethisterone acetate) for periods of one to six months. Liver biopsy showed cell damage similar to that seen in chlorpromazine-induced jaundice but the pattern of liver function test results was different—normal or slightly raised alkaline phosphatase values and high transaminase levels. From their own findings and other workers' reports the authors believe that a history of jaundice or pruritus associated with pregnancy must be considered a contraindication for treatment with contraceptive tablets. (*B.M.J.*, March 5, p. 584.)

A USEFUL reduction in the induction-delivery interval can be obtained by the administration of buccal oxytocin after amniotomy, report workers at Kings College and Dulwich Hospitals, London. The interval reduction, found by comparison of results in seventy-nine patients with a control series, was over 30 per cent., and there was also a reduction of nearly 60 per cent. in the number of patients not delivering in twenty-four hours. No reactions attributable to the buccal oxytocin were noted, management of the cases was not significantly complicated, and patients readily accepted the treatment. Further studies on reduced dosage, and on the effect of starting treatment three hours instead of one hour after amniotomy, are being undertaken. (*B.M.J.*, March 5, p. 581.)

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period March 20—26	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
PRODUCT														
Anadin ... ..	2/60	3/44	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/100	8/115	2/60	3/90	1/30	—	—
Anne French cleansing milk	2/60	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders ... ..	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	3/21	—	—
Bisodol ... ..	1/7	—	4/28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Casual hair colour ... ..	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	—	—	—	—
Contac 400 ... ..	2/60	2/60	1/30	—	4/120	3/90	2/60	2/60	—	1/30	2/60	—	—	2/60
Dentu-Creme ... ..	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Dippity-Do ... ..	2/60	3/90	4/120	2/60	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	—
Disprin ... ..	1/15	1/15	1/30	1/15	1/15	2/30	1/15	2/45	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—	2/45
Energen crispbread ... ..	4/90	—	—	—	—	4/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gillette Super Silver blades	4/60	4/60	4/60	3/45	6/90	4/60	4/60	4/60	5/75	5/75	5/75	4/60	—	—
Hill's sore throat lozenges	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperial Leather ... ..	4/120	4/120	2/60	3/90	4/120	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	—	—
Maybelline eye cosmetics ...	—	—	2/60	—	5/150	—	—	—	—	4/120	—	—	—	—
Meggezones ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets ...	2/30	3/45	2/30	2/30	2/30	4/60	2/30	3/45	2/30	3/45	3/45	2/30	—	3/45
Moorland indigestion tablets	—	—	—	1/45	—	—	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nulon ... ..	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	1/30
Rinstead pastilles ... ..	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	1/15	2/30	3/45	1/15	—	—
Sea Witch ... ..	4/180	2/90	3/135	4/180	3/135	3/135	4/180	2/90	5/225	3/135	2/90	2/90	—	3/135
Signal tooth-paste ... ..	3/90	4/120	5/150	2/60	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	—	3/90	2/60	2/60	—	4/120
Spanish olive oil ... ..	1/40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SR tooth-paste ... ..	1/30	4/120	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	2/60
Steradent ... ..	—	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	3/90	—	4/120	3/90	—	—	1/30
Stera-fix ... ..	—	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tame creme rinse ... ..	4/74	3/45	3/67	3/45	4/60	—	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valderma balm ... ..	2/14	2/14	3/44	2/14	1/7	2/14	2/14	2/14	1/7	1/7	—	1/7	2/14	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	—	—



# cumulative price changes

## AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR MARCH 1966

Debut (366 Dendron)					Ashes of Lavender (150 Bourjois)					Digilanid (1098 Sandoz)				
double strength					soap bath (3) 9252 29 0					ampoules 2 mls 6 & 30				
small 72 0					Ashes of Roses (150 Bourjois)					Dimotapp (1071 Robins)				
med. 120 0					soap bath (3) 9250 29 0					tablets L.A. †				
Hands (1227 THP)					Ashes of Violets (150 Bourjois)					Dinky (810 Maw) see under Maws				
disinfectant trial 8 6					soap bath (3) 9251 29 0					Diocalm (104 BP) †				
medium 15 6					Askit (69 Askit)					bottle 42 10				
giant 21 0					powders 6 12 6					Dippity-do (1242 Toni)				
gall 13 0ea					trade box 70 11 8ea					hair setting gel regular				
toilet roll 33 0					tablets 20 12 6					or extra holding 41 8				
(3 doz.)					(3½ doz.) (3½ doz.)					Distivit (378 Dista)				
drile (117 BPL)					D powders 28					B12 ampoules				
aerosol 17 8ea					Aureocort (746 Lederle) TS					Endocil (917 Organon)				
addin (24 ALAD)					ointment 250gm 203 0ea					treatment cream				
vacuum flasks					Bellafoline (1098 Sandoz)					tube 30gm 48 0				
Continental 16oz					ampoules 1 mil 6					jar 102 9				
32oz —					solution 10 mls					12 10ea				
bacri (1576 P de S)					Beparon (938 PD) 20 mls					3 2½ea				
eau de toilette					Betox (978 PYP)					Form Cut (1156 FS)				
100cc 20 0ea					extract 3oz 14 5					adhesive fingertip bandage FC7				
3.5cc 10 0ea					8oz 33 7					10 0				
9cc 20 0ea					11b 57 7					Framyspray (1530 Fisons) TS				
12cc 26 0ea					Biogastrone (117 BPL)					aerosol 110gm 29 6ea				
14cc 31 6ea					tablets 25mgm 100 40 0ea					Freesia (1355 Yardley)				
28cc 52 6ea					Bourjois (150 Bourjois) existing entry					perfumed Cologne				
phosyl (1178 Stafford)					Bourjois (150 Bourjois)					1885 81 0				
lotion 8oz 211 0					bath cubes, Wild Rose,					1884 & 1828				
mbre Sole (525 Golden)					Golden Fern 27 4					Frooty (127 Bioglan)				
home tan aerosol					(1 gross) (1 gross)					tablets 100 24 0				
6oz 86 0					Cologne three star 9333 51 4					1000 192 0				
novon (44 Amovon)					lemon hand cream 9130 9 9					tin 19 6				
corn paste 13 8					3672 17 10					Germolene (104 BP)				
mplex (67 Ashe)					117 11 5					tin 19 6				
deodorant aerosol 43 1					rouge 6207 8 0					Glucophage (1077 Rona) †s48				
ndrews (976 PS&T)					shaving stick					tablets 500mgm 50 14 0ea				
liver salt 4oz 18 9					soaps					500 125 0ea				
diabetic 8oz 34 5					eggs 9158 7 3					1000 230 0ea				
pidem (802 MS)					toilet 9258 36 0					Golden Babe (761 Lilia-White)				
ti-Bi-San (451 F&J)					9135 3 4					disposable nappy liners				
adult's 49 3					9236 4 8					50 21 9				
child's 37 10					9235 18 0					Goya (532 Goya)				
ti-Kamnia (1178 Stafford) tablets					9140 6 8					bubble bath large 41 3				
ril Violets (1355 Yardley)					9154 10 0					Cedar Wood				
perfumed Cologne					9168 10 0					hair groom 58 5				
1885 81 0					9257 11 0					talcum 48 2				
perfume 1991					mammot 9104 19 6					11 9				
perfumed Cologne					talcum Boudoir, Wild					10 10½				
1984					Rose, Golden Fern 19 6					foam hand cream 44 8				
qua Roma (342 CWLD)					Cellucon (830 Medo)					Guardsman (1136 Silber)				
shower spray adaptor —					tablets 100 54 0					cine projectors				
amis (425 ELC)					250 9 6ea					Standard 8				
after shave 4oz —					D Charlton's (249 CM) bait 502					Super 8				
6oz —					Chloretone (938 PD)					Halina (1136 Silber)				
8oz —					with aconite and iodine 2oz					camera				
after shave cream					Chymacort (61 APC) TS					Paulette electric				
1oz —					ointment 14-2gm 11 6ea					case —				
emulsion 2oz —					Clean-O-Matic (551 GI)					I Healthy (1227 THP)				
all weather hand cream					electric toothbrush					disinfectant lavender 18 6				
tube —					battery model 50 7ea					pine 18 6				
Ambassador					rechargeable model 86 0ea					Homocoea (812 M&PP)				
astringent 6oz —					Croskell's (306 GC)					Exaino				
Cologne 4oz —					yellow mixture 6oz 17 3					Hippacea				
8oz —					16oz 34 0					Hormofemin (830 Medo)				
deodorant roll-on					Cuticura (993 PD&C)					tablets 500 and 1000				
2oz —					(distributors 885 N&P)					I.C.I. (649 ICI)				
stick 2½oz —					soap 4½oz 2060 14 8					louse and insect				
talc spray 6oz —					Cyclospasmol M (221 Camden)					powder 28lb 47 0ea				
eye pads —					tablets 100mgm					rapid udder/mastitis				
friction lotion 6oz —					Damaskin (657 IL)					test reagent kit 16 6ea				
hair groom spray					leg make-up tube 21 2					500mls 15 0ea				
6oz —					Daptamycin (894 Nicholas)					½gall 42 0ea				
4oz —					Decaspray (837 MSD)					Imperacin (649 ICI) TS				
1½oz —					aerosol 30gm					capsules 16 6ea				
pick-up mask 1oz —					Delrosa (976 PS&T)					100 37 0ea				
shampoo-on-a-rope					rose-hip syrup 12oz 42 0					1000 329 4ea				
shaving foam 6oz —					Delta-Cortelan (518 Glaxo)					tablets 16 6ea				
soap bath (3)					tablets 1mgm 500					100 37 0ea				
special shave formula 6oz —					Dentative (843 ML)					1000 329 4ea				
ashes of Gardenia (150 Bourjois)					Dento (219 Calvert)					Instant Nail Dry (797 MSG)				
soap bath (3) 9253 29 0					large 21 4					small 52 0				
					Dentu-Creme (1178 Stafford)					Ipesandrine (1098 Sandoz)				
					large 22 4					syrup 3oz				
										Iso-Rapid (16 Agfa)				
										camera "C" outfit				
										Jaap's (660 Jaap)				
										health salts				
										16 6				
										24 0				
										4 1½				
										2 2				



<b>Lentheric (753 Lentheric)</b>				underblanket				<b>Retzoderme (867 Du M)</b>			
lipstick Soft Focus	—	—	6 3	60 x 32in GU24	—	—	156 6	34 6ea	10 0ea	63	
presentation case	—	—	9 9	60 x 48in GU25	—	—	196 6				
<b>Liquifruta (1102 Sanitas)</b>				<b>Morny (862 Morny)</b>				<b>Right Guard (514 Gillette)</b>			
4oz	24 8	6 2	3 3	dusting powder 435	—	—	8 6	deodorant aerosol	4½oz	57 7½	13 10 7
12oz	47 4	11 10	6 3	perfume pursette	133	—	10 0	D Robinade (285 Colman)	Serial 28 (179 BDH) ts4B		
with honey	4oz 26 6	6 7	3 6					tablets	28 6	8ea	— 10
medica	4oz 26 6	6 7	3 6	<b>Nappi-Rolls (810 Maw)</b>				Sheldon (1577 AT)	rubber gloves	44 0	4 4½ 5
12oz	52 5	13 1	6 11	355.01 17 0	—	—	1 10	I So Soft (1227 THP)	tissues large	27 0	— 1
D Magic Moments (1227 THP) existing entry				old pack	355.00			economy	49 6	— 2	
I Magic Moments (1227 THP)				Neo-Femargin (1098 Sandoz)	ampoules 1ml 6 & 50			toilet flats	23 9	— 2	
hair spray aerosol	37 8	9 6	4 11					rolls twin	31 6	— 2	
shampoo cream				<b>Nestle (451 F&amp;J)</b>					(1½ doz.)		
sachet	10 0	2 6	4	Colorhair	58 3	14 7	8 6		(2 doz.)		
liquid	10 0	2 6	4	Neuroplex (1197 Sumner)†	dp 2 litres 21	6ea	—		(3 doz.)		
2oz	11 4	2 10	1 6	Noxzema (1524 Chembro)	liquid skin cream				(1½ doz.)		
medicated sachet	10 0	2 6	4								
2oz	11 4	2 10	1 6	Octaflex (1305 WB)	aerosols	100mils					
<b>Marmola (451 F&amp;J)</b>											
tablets	26 10	6 8½	3 11	Oncovin (413 Lilly)	ampoules 1mgm	1 70	0ea				
<b>Maws (810 Maw)</b>				Optrex (690 Keldon)	ocular syringe	133 4	—				
baby feeders				Optulle (690 Keldon)	paraffin gauze dressing						
dinky polythene				Orwo-Color (1136 5ilber)	negative films NC16						
360.02	22 0	—	2 9	roll 127, 120			6 6				
360.01				miniature 20exp. 135			7 9				
D Max (855 Mondart) existing entry				Parabal (1320 W5P) ts1s4A	tablets	100 72 0	—				
I Max (1227 THP)				Paramex (649 ICI) tonly			9 0				
aerosols				Patonson (637 Hunter)	Acutol developer						
air freshener 8oz	31 6	—	3 6		20oz	—	10 6				
fly killer 8oz	33 9	—	3 9	Pavacol (1305 WB)†DDI	100mils	28 0	7 0				
Max Factor (813 MF)					500mils	11 2ea	16 9				
manicure oil	26 0	6 2	3 9		2000mils	43 4ea	65 0				
Medi-Swabs (972 Pharmax)					100mils	28 0	7 0				
10 x 100 65 0		—	8 8		500mils	11 2ea	16 9				
Medocodene (830 Medo)†DDI					2000mils	43 4ea	65 0				
tablets	100 9 8ea	—	14 6	Phul-Nana (544 Grossmith)	face powder 0312B	6 6	1 7½				
Mesavac (969 Pfizer)					foundation cream	320 9 0	2 3				
ampoules	10 0ea	—	15 0		lipstick	323 9 0	2 3				
D Mezuran (649 ICI) tablets					perfume carded						
Milk of Magnesia (976 PS&T)					315A	10 0	2 6				
liquid	4oz 17 8	4 2	2 4		315D	16 6	4 1½				
handy 15 11	3 9	2 1			315E	24 3	6 1				
tablets	32 5	7 9	4 3		cartoned	314 44 0	11 0				
Mil-Par (976 PS&T)					rouge compact 324	9 0	2 3				
4oz 18 5	4 5	2 5			perfume 315&316						
8oz 32 5	7 9	4 3		D Pipanol (97 Bayer) ts4B	tablets 2mgm	100 6 10ea	—				
16oz 50 3	12 0	6 7			5mgm	100 13 8ea	—				
Mini Bisks (1530 Fisons)					1000 113 4ea	—	—				
lemon puffs	44 6	—	4 9	Pregfol (1352 Wyeth)	capsules	100 8 0ea	—				
Moditen (1176 Squibb) ts4B				D Prestoband (451 F&J)			10 8				
elixir	60mils 7 9ea	—	11 7½	I Prestoband (1578 Vernon)							
1 litre	60 0ea	—	90 0	Pro-Gen (2 Abbott)†	premix	5lb 18 1ea	4 6½ea	27 1			
tablets 1mgm	25 6 9ea	—	10 1½		10 x 5lb 165 0	43 3	247 6				
100 24 0ea	—	36 0			sodium sachets	6 x 1oz 34 3	8 7	51 4			
500 105 0ea	—	157 6									
100 30 0ea	—	45 0			Quants (690 Keldon)	skin lotion 3pz	24 0	6 0	3 6		
500 130 0ea	—	195 0			Quickies (451 F&J)	small	13 2	3 3½	1 11		
5mgm	100 40 0ea	—	60 0								
500 170 0ea	—	255 0									
enanthate ampoules 1ml	5 15 0ea	3 9ea	26 3								
vial 25mgm/ml	10mils 120 0ea	30 0ea	210 0								
D Monogram (857 ME) existing entry											
I Monogram (857 ME)											
electric overblankets											
Countess single	—	—	252 0								
double	—	—	294 0								
dual	—	—	336 0								
Empress single	—	—	315 0								
dual	—	—	399 0								
Peeress single	—	—	210 0								
double	—	—	252 0								
dual	—	—	294 0								

## THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

<b>Abietsan (5 Abietsan)</b>				<b>Maizy biscuits plain</b>				<b>Sun-O-Life margarine</b>			
bath salts in hand				or ginger	7oz	19 2	—	½lb	32 0	—	
painted containers				cheese spread 3½oz	33 7	—	1 9	(2 doz)			
Mr. McBunny 403	33 8	8 5	4 11	corn oil	(2 doz)			sunflower seed oil			
I Adrepatine (49 AF) ts4B				1pt	33 7	—	3 6	½pt	33 7	—	
ointment 50gm	55 0	13 9	7 4	1qt	32 5	—	6 9	(1½ doz)			
I suppositories				1gall	65 0	—	27 0	1pt	38 5	—	
Albeville (324 Crookes)				(½ doz)				1qt	37 3	—	
(vet.) 200gm	35 4ea	—	53 0					1gall	72 0	—	
I kilo	164 8ea	—	247 0					(½ doz)			
D Alfonal (29 Alfonal) existing entry											
I Alfonal (29 Alfonal)											
Alfa B, corn oil											
yeast spread 5oz	67 6	—	3 9								
(2 doz)											
diet pack 8oz	30 0	—	1 8								
(2 doz)											
Lin-O-Sof safflower oil											
10oz	54 0	—	4 6								
(1½ doz)											
1pt	66 0	—	8 0								
1gall	90 0	—	45 0								
(½ doz)											

A = Price advanced  
R = Price reduced  
N = New entry  
D = Delete  
C = Correction  
I = Insert

with alphum 1pt	38 5	—	4 0
margarine ½lb	28 10	—	1 6
(2 doz)			
Snow-Queen non-fat milk			
1lb	62 5	—	3 3
(2 doz)			

<b>Aqua-Net (1524 Chembro)</b>				<b>Arrid (235 Carteret)</b>			
hair spray squeeze pack	21 0	5 3		deodorant cream	22 8	5 8	
shampoo sachet	5 0	1 3		roll-on refill	30 1	7 6	
bottle	21 0	5 3		Supreme aerosol	49 3	12 4	
<b>Atomol (34 A&amp;H)</b>				<b>Atomol (34 A&amp;H)</b>			
nasal spray	30 0	—					



Beauty on a Budget (1063 Rimmel)				Dekrasil (324 Crookes)				7 week 171 5 42 10 25 0					
cream perfume roll-on	25 9	6 4	3 9	C	capsules	30 72 0	—	8 0	Herb Formulas				
eyebrow colour brush-on	18 10	4 7	2 9	D	Delta-Cortelan (518 Glaxo)	tablets 1mgm 500			'C' catarrh				
eye liner brush	12 0	2 11	1 9		Dimol (376 Dimol)	(distributors 49 AF)			2 week 51 5 12 10 7 6				
hair brightener	25 9	6 4	3 9	I	syrup	4oz 29 6	7 4½	4 2	7 week 140 7 35 2 20 6				
Hide and Heal					Dor (563 Hampshire)	deodorant aerosol			'D' digestion				
cake make-up	12 0	2 11	1 9	D	Dorothy Gray (385 DG)	portrait make-up	85 0	23 0	2 week 51 5 12 10 7 6				
stick	12 0	2 11	1 9	•	Easettes (442 Exello)	analgesic	13 8	3 5	7 week 140 7 35 2 20 6				
lip brush sable	25 9	6 4	3 9	C	Easy (509 Gibbs)	shaving stick refill	10 7	2 8	2 week 51 5 12 10 7 6				
lipstick	12 0	2 11	1 9	A	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)	3 steps to beauty	333.66	—	7 week 140 7 35 2 20 6				
lincol (518 Glaxo)				•	invisible veil pressed powder	gift compact	559.00	—	Nerve Tone				
ointment 5gm				•	refill	560.00	—	—	2 week 48 0 12 0 7 0				
lincol-N (518 Glaxo)					lipstick interchange	basket weave	659.00	—	7 week 140 7 35 2 20 6				
ointment 5gm & 15gm				I	men's hair cream	933.00	—	7 9	Reducing Plan				
bone meal	ctn 2 4ea	—	3 6	A	soap hand	921.00	—	7 6	2 week 53 9 13 5 7 10				
	7lb 4 4ea	—	6 6		bath	922.00	—	10 6	50 day 153 2 38 3 22 4				
	14lb 8 4ea	—	12 6		2 bath 2 hand	906.00	—	36 0	Super bone meal				
humus	handy 1 8ea	—	2 6	I	travel soap	921.23	—	10 6	500 89 0 — 10 6				
	7lb 3 6ea	—	5 3		milky liquid cleanser	202.80	—	18 9	B. Compleat 100 70 0 — 8 9				
	14lb 6 4ea	—	9 6		spot pruf cream	119.01	—	27 6	Bio-Flavona 100 63 0 — 7 6				
	28lb 11 0ea	—	16 6	A	eau de toilette 013	51 6	12 10½	7 6	Garlic Pearls 144 82 3 20 7 12 0				
lawn tonic	2oz 1 8ea	—	2 6	I	perfume	110-40 126 3	31 7	18 9	Super Iecithin 100 42 8 — 5 4				
leafshine	1 0ea	—	1 6			121-40 218 9	54 8	32 6	200 78 8 — 9 10				
plant builder	1 0ea	—	1 6			141-40 370 3	92 7	55 0	Hypotensyl (49 AF)				
Grass (60 Arden)						151-40 606 0	151 6	90 0	tablets 250 172 0 43 0 23 8				
cap, bath (3)	748.75	—	25 6	A	Enzyvite (83 Bancroft)	tablets	50 30 10	7 8	In Love (1376 Hartnell)				
hand (3)	749.75	—	17 3	R	Ephedrine and Nembutal (2 Abbott)†s4A	capsules	100 8 3ea	—	(distributors 544 Grossmith)				
nnley (194 Bronnley)				A	Fercuman (930 P&B)	tablets	1000 46 0	—	perfume HL2 277 6 69 4½ 40 6				
turtle oil bath cubes (6)					Ferrosul (324 Crookes)†s4B	capsules (vet.)	dp250 48 8ea	—	Insulex (651 Insulex)				
	606	—	3 9	C	Firmo-Lift (60 Arden)	treatment oil	210.59	—	food jar 32oz 28 6ea 2 9ea 45 6				
nilatone (563 Hampshire)					Formula 16 (1281 Vincent)	(distributors 1054 R&A)			Invirin (518 Glaxo)				
win pack				I	Fradoline (107 BH&L) all sizes				A lodobesin (49 AF)†s4B				
ella (103 8F)				I	Framomycin (324 Crookes) TSVP	injection 100mils	60 0ea	—	tablets 60 59 0 14 9 7 10				
	6oz 28 0	—	2 11		sachets 250mgm	100 70 0ea	—	105 0	Jackson's (662 El)				
	10oz 43 2	—	4 6		soluble 300gm	150 0ea	—	225 0	glucose Devon butterscotch				
ters (235 Carteret)					tablets 100mgm	50 15 4ea	—	23 0	4oz 11 6 1 7 1 6				
ittle liver pills 36 18 2½ 4 7 2 4	9 11½ 5 3					500mgm	50 60 0ea	—	90 0	pastilles blackcurrant			
100 39 10						feed additive 15lb	477 0ea	—	715 6	4oz 11 6 1 7 1 6			
pre (301 Coty)					tablets 200mgm 12	500mgm	6		creme de menthe				
eau de toilette 013 51 6 12 10½ 7 6	31 7 18 9					Gabail (49 AF)†s4B	elixir bromo-val	40oz 196 0 49 0 27 0	natural lemon				
perfume 110-29 126 3 31 7 18 9						Gibbs (509 Gibbs)	fluoride tooth-paste economy	35 11 9 0 4 9	4oz 11 6 1 7 1 6				
ic (509 Gibbs)						Gondafon (973 Pharmaceuticals)†s48	tablets	20 4 6ea — 6 9	4oz 11 6 1 7 1 6				
medicated shampoo							5x20 20 4 — 30 6	2oz 15 0 3 7 2 3					
bottle 18 11 4 9 2 6							25x20 95 0 — 142 6	2oz 15 0 3 7 2 3					
istix (843 ML)									eucalyptus and menthol				
trip test	50 40 0 — 5 0								2oz 15 0 — 1 10				
old pack									2oz 13 8 — 1 8				
alin (930 P&B)									glycerine, lemon and honey				
nsufflation outfit 11 4ea — 17 0									2oz 14 6 2 1 2 0				
losol (324 Crookes)									2oz 15 0 3 7 2 3				
alamine lotion 4oz 33 0 8 3 4 4½									children's cough				
urum 2oz									2oz 15 0 3 7 2 3				
onette (563 Hampshire)									2oz 15 0 3 7 2 3				
air lacquer refill 13 3 3 3½ 1 9									2oz 15 0 — 1 10				
existing refill									2oz 13 8 — 1 8				
hair styling spray refill									glycerine thymol				
sica (960 ADP)									2oz 15 0 — 1 10				
leansing milk									pholcodine †DDI				
175cc 8 8ea 2 1ea 15 6									2oz 17 6 — 2 3				
reme ajaccio 20cc 15 3ea 3 9ea 26 9									lozenges				
36cc 20 1ea 4 11ea 35 6									bismuth 1oz 8 6 — —				
reme calvi 20cc 16 0ea 3 11ea 28 0									bismuth dyspepsia				
36cc 22 6ea 5 5ea 39 6									50 16 0 3 10 —				
onic 100cc 6 3ea 1 6ea 11 0									C.S. peppermint				
tico-Gel (324 Crookes)									linseed, liquorice & chlorodyne SIDDII				
0 iu/ml 5mils									2oz 10 6 — 1 3				
y (301 Coty)									Mintettes 1oz 5 0 — 8				
bath cubes	073 41 3 10 4 6 0								peppermint 1oz 5 7 — 10				
deodorant roll-on "Correct"	320 51 6 12 10½ 7 6								sore throat 2oz 15 0 3 7 2 3				
spray "Correct"	321 51 6 12 10½ 7 6								lime flavoured sulphur				
lipstick "24" refill	202 39 6 9 10½ 5 9								2oz 10 0 2 4 1 6				
lipstick "Dew Fresh"	203 39 6 9 10½ 5 9								pastilles Friar's balsam				
okes (324 Crookes)									June Geranium (60 Arden)				
alibut oil (vet.)									soap, hand (3)				
	½gal 52 2ea — 78 3								bath (3) 749.81 — — 17 3				
	1gal 100 0ea — 150 0								748.81 — — 25 6				
hand cream	28gm 22 6 5 8 2 11½								Karvol (324 Crookes)				
	114gm 66 0 16 6 8 8½								inhalant capsules 10 20 0 5 0 2 11				
	57cc 22 6 5 8 2 11½								Klik (563 Hampshire)				
	114cc 31 6 7 11 4 2								fly killer 18oz				
injection pituitary (post lobe)									Lacto-Calamine (324 Crookes)				
B vet. C. †s4B									cream 28gm 31 6 7 11 4 2				
15mils 34 0 — 4 3									lotion 28cc 18 0 4 6 2 4½				
30mils 50 0 — 6 3									105cc 28 0 7 0 4 1				
injection stilboestrol dipropionate									talcum powder				
B vet. C. †s4B									95gm 31 6 7 11 4 2				
15mils 34 0 — 4 3									lotion 4oz				
30mils 54 0 — 6 9									L'Aimant (301 Coty)				
odine oil (and with methyl sal)									bath cubes 2073 41 3 10 4 6 0				
80oz 53 9ea 13 5½ea 85 1½									eau de toilette 013 51 6 12 10½ 7 6				
itamin A inj. (vet.)									perfume 110-20 126 3 31 7 18 9				
30mils 12 10ea — 19 3									121-20 218 9 54 8 32 6				
itamin B12 inj. (vet.)									141-20 370 3 92 7 55 0				
1000mcgm/ml									151-20 606 0 151 6 90 0				
15mils 24 0ea — 36 0									171-20 967 6 241 10½ 147 0				
250mcgm/ml									Lavan (1269 VC)				
15mils 96 0 — 12 0									toilet deodoriser 10 0 — 1 3				
multivitamin inj. (vet.)									Le Roush Baiser (994 P&M)				
100mils 31 8ea — 47 6									eyeshadow 41 0 10 3 6 0				
halibut oil (vet.) I pint									L'Origan (301 Coty)				
hand cream old sizes									eau de toilette 013 51 6 12 10½ 7 6				
and lotion old sizes									3 week 68 0 17 0 9 11				
itamin A capsules 25													



## AMENDMENTS AND ADDITION TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

**833 Mennen=Mennen U.K.**, Berkeley Square H  
Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Mayfair 8240.  
**1558 MCL=Mayfair Chemicals, Ltd.**, 33 Station  
Chadwell Heath, Essex. Seven Kings 2099.